SATURDAY NIGHT

Don't Be Fooled by Peace Palaver

These Teach You to Be Happy
by B. K. Sandwell

NOVEMBER 7, 1950 VOL. 66, NO. 4

—Canada Pictures

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SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
Established 1887

Vol. 66, No. 5 Whole No. 3001

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BEHIND THE SCENES

Cover: The horseman so ably urging his mount over the hurdle is **Lt.-Col. Charles Baker** of this year's Canadian riding team. Other members are **Tom Gayford,** 17-year-old **Jim Elder,** and the non-riding captain, **Maj.-Gen. Churchill Mann.** The team—a civilian, not a military group—is busy these days in three major competitions against units from the U.S., U.K., Mexico, Chile and Ireland: at Harrisburg, Pa.; Madison Square Garden; and Nov. 14-22 at the prize meet of them all—the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair Horse Show in Toronto. Besides equestrian trials, the Fair visitors will enjoy a multitude of features: the famous ride of the Spanish Court Riding School of Vienna, Austria; harness and saddle pony classes; livestock, dog-&-cat, floral and tropical fish shows; agricultural and industrial produce-and-processing exhibits. Says Col. Tom Kennedy, Ontario Minister of Agriculture, with understandable enthusiasm: "It's the biggest agricultural show in the world." See Page 56.—*Photo by Canada Pictures.*

Highlights: A Department of Public Happiness? (Page 7) . . . "Up with the big boys" within 8 years (Page 8) . . . The danger of pre-Korean complacency (Page 10) . . . The Big-time at last for Toronto singer (Page 11) . . . Paris through French-Canadian eyes (Page 12) . . . Belgium and Holland, lands of free enterprise (Page 15) . . . Canadian girls' corner on Washington secretarial jobs (Page 34) . . . Chibougamau, discovered 1904, now being developed (Page 46).

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Published and printed by
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1, Canada

M. R. Sutton, President; Roydon M. Barbour, Executive Vice-President; E. R. Milling, Vice-President and General Manager of Publications; D. W. Turnbull, C.A., Secretary-Treasurer and Comptroller.

John F. Foy Director of Circulation

MONTREAL, Birks Bldg.; VANCOUVER, 815 W. Hastings St.; NEW YORK, Room 512, 101 Park Ave.; LOS ANGELES 13, 427 West 5th St.; LONDON, England: 16 Evelyn Mansions, Carlisle Place, S.W. 1.

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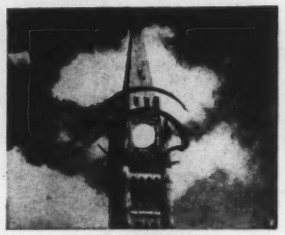

OTTAWA VIEW

WORRY ABOUT CONTROLS

SIGNING of the Canada-U.S. agreement on "principles of economic co-operation" gave **C. D. Howe** the occasion to go down to Washington and have some straight talks with U. S. ministers and officials. Steel supply was item No. 1 on his list. Our imports from the U.S. are running at barely two thirds of last year's. The attempt to get more raises directly the whole question of "coordinated controls" covered by the new agreement. There is real anxiety about this here. The priority system introduced in Washington gives authority to the three services and no less than four civilian agencies to put priority DO numbers on their contracts. The Government has had to limit the percentage of steel which may be used under DO's. Canadian experience has been that priorities only work well if they are applied to a very few, very essential items. The Canadian Government doesn't like, and doesn't think it needs, the complicated bureaucratic control structure which Washington goes in for. It wants to avoid an Ottawa version of the same thing. But understandably, Washington authorities may be cautious about sending scarce materials to a country which has no obvious control machinery.

Facing the possibility that Washington's DO system might easily lead into a full-blown allocation scheme, Howe and his officials are hoping to persuade U.S. authorities that we are not pampering civilian users just because we don't reproduce the U.S. control set-up. Whatever happens, Canada will not copy U.S. controls in detail. The new agreement calls for emergency controls to be "mutually consistent" and to achieve "comparable effects." If Washington keeps on as it is now going, we may be driven into devising our own means to match its system. It already seems likely that the Defence Supplies Act and the Essential Materials Act will have to be reinforced at the next session of Parliament. (See *Canadian Business*, Page 49.)

VISCOUNT ALEXANDER *is to stay as Governor General an extra year, and all Canadians are happy about it.*

NOT SEEKING ORDERS

SIX MONTHS ago the Government was worrying about U.S. defence orders for Canadian plants to balance our purchases in the U.S. Not now. So far U.S. orders in Canada are under $15 million. Our own completed purchases in the U.S. are not so much above that, but our orders already go well above $100 million. And now we have to buy replacements for the divisional equipment we're sending to Holland. **Brooke Claxton's** officials formerly had to get approval from **Douglas Abbott's** Treasury watchdogs for any order costing more than $15,000 in U.S. funds. Now only orders calling for more than $100,000 in U.S. funds have to go through Finance Department. And approval is ordinarily given within 24 hours.

AUTO PLAN STALLED

THE $36 million plan to establish assembly lines for military vehicles in Canadian plants (*Ottawa View*, Oct. 24) is at present stalled. Many of the patent rights in U.S. Army vehicles are held by private companies. It is not easy to get one U.S. company to give its manufacturing rights to the Canadian subsidiary of another U.S. company. And U.S. firms with Canadian subsidiaries of their own are reluctant to duplicate their facilities here.

To complete the confusion, the U.S. Army has got a new design of Jeep (*i.e.*, a ¼-ton truck) but has not yet been able to make manufacturing arrangements. Meantime, the British have a new equivalent for the Jeep; our people like it better than anything the Americans have in production. One British auto manufacturer wants to establish a plant to build it here. But that would contravene the policy of "North American standardization." So he's been turned down, and we're waiting for the Americans to get their new vehicle into production.

AID FOR ASIA

ONE of the items carried over from last week's Cabinet to this week's was the report of the recent London Conference on aid for the Commonwealth countries of South-East Asia. (Canada

CONTINUED ON PAGE 55

CAPITAL COMMENT

Why Canadians in World Jobs?

WHEN Hugh Keenleyside was selected to head the UN organization that is to provide technical assistance to underdeveloped countries, he started this reporter thinking about the eminent Canadians who are going into international work.

A few names immediately flash into mind. And besides these men and women who get into the headlines, there are scores of indispensable people who have gone from this country in the past five years to fill administrative and secretarial posts, and to serve as translators in the polyglot operations of the UN.

In addition to those who are serving world organizations, there are those who have gone on call from specific countries. Men like Frank G. Patten (SN, May 23) of Ottawa, now deputy director general of education in Ethiopia. Or D. A. "Alex" Skelton, whose services to federal financial relations in Nigeria this summer were tragically ended when he drowned in Lagos Bay.

There are the well-known names like: Brock Chisholm in WHO; Peter Aylen of the CBC who became director of radio services for the UN; Ross Maclean, formerly national film commissioner at Ottawa, who became director of the film division of UNESCO; Ralph Foster, another NFB man who took over a top post in UN films; John P. Humphrey, professor of law at McGill who became director of the Human Rights Division; Brian Meredith, well-known Canadian newspaperman and public relations expert; Professor King Gordon, son of the famous "Ralph Connor" and a scholar in his own right, who also went to the Human Rights division; Judge John E. Read of the International Court of Justice. And so on.

Lie's Assistant

Less well known is the fact that Trygvie Lie's assistant is a Canadian. He is Byron F. Wood, styled Director of the Bureau of General Services. Andy Cairns, a great wheat authority, is Director-General of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers.

English-Canada knows little of the contributions of men like Eugene Bussiere of UNESCO, or Professor Benoit Brouillette, the geographer, Hector Allard of IRO, Paul Goulet, Paul Renard, or Raymond Grenier. These are only a few outstanding names. The whole list would be most impressive.

If it is true, as it seems, that Canada is a favorite hunting ground in which to find international executives, what is the reason? Are Canadians outstanding in talent and ability? Or is the explanation to be found in some twist of international politics?

Any simple answer would probably cover only a small part of the facts. Some Canadians have been chosen because they were among the top men in the world in their field. Few would contest the fact that Alex Skelton was the ablest student of federal relations in Canada. In fact he was unique, and is irreplaceable as national secretary of financial conferences.

A Canadian's Background

In other situations a Canadian is preferred over nationals of other countries who are equally good because Canada has no background of imperialism, has never had territorial ambitions, has fought in no aggressive wars in her history.

In posts which call for an intimate knowledge of both the French and the English languages, Canada is a logical source. Canadians whose mother tongue is French, and who have been brought up among English-speaking Canadians, such as the citizens of Montreal, possess a strong qualification in this field. Many people of other countries have either French or English as a second language and the other as third. But only in Canada are so many people bi-cultural as well as bi-lingual.

But the reason which made the deepest impression on me was advanced by a Canadian who for months was in charge of a recruitment campaign for the UN.

"Canadians are favored for UN posts," he said, "because they don't hate anybody!"

"That was what I was told by a UN official. You go to one country, and you find that many of the people hate colored people. You go to another, and they hate the Jews. Another, and they hate the Catholics. But Canadians don't hate anybody."

I remember that in Gunther's "Inside Europe" he discussed how much certain Europeans hated *all* their neighbors, and as between them it was difficult to calculate which they hated most.

This reputation as non-haters is a wonderful one for Canadians to acquire. I hope it is true, and that it continues to hold good.

by Wilfrid Eggleston

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SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 66 No. 5 Nov. 7, 1950

Economy in Government

LIKE everybody else we would like to see the size of the Civil Service reduced, and it is welcome news that the Government is making a thorough survey to see what can be done. But the people who are so loudly demanding economy in Government are, we think, in some danger of putting themselves in a rather awkward position.

There are two ways in which Canada, or any other country, can reduce the size of its Civil Service. The first is to reduce the functions which Government performs for the people. The other is to get the same amount of work done by fewer people. We don't doubt for a moment that efficiency could be increased in a good many departments of Government: indeed we have not yet come across any business anywhere of which you could say that not one single employee could be spared.

But we see no reason to suppose that any very large reduction can be made in the Civil Service without reducing the services it performs. And we feel reasonably sure that if the axe is vigorously applied to any department the first people to go are likely to be the people who will be of least use elsewhere. They are only too likely to be the elderly and the less vigorous.

Substantial reduction, which will save both money and manpower, would probably involve restricting, or cutting out altogether, some of the services rendered by Government. We can think of lots of things we might start on. We might cut down the experimental farms service of the Department of Agriculture, or the Mines Bureau, or the National Research Council. We might withdraw the Government grant for television development and put television into cold storage. We could easily reduce hospital and health services, particularly for the Indians and Eskimos. But not one of these services can be touched without loud—and probably justified—protest from the people they benefit. Economy in general is fine: but what we need is economy in particular. And that is going to hurt somebody.

"Over the Hill"

THE fact that 700 of the Army's Special Force were absent without leave after their first four days' furlough has pricked some bubbles. The first comment of the Minister of Defence, Mr. Brooke Claxton, was this: "Some of them may have mistakenly felt that their service was not longer needed now that the fighting is nearly over in Korea". It would have been difficult for him to say anything more inadequate or inept; but leaving that aside, the lesson of the affair may be useful.

The public was probably more shocked by it than the military authorities. The authorities knew that the Special Force had attracted a proportion of men who were more anxious to get out of civilian life than to get into the military one. An urgent recruiting appeal, launched as this one was, was bound to bring in men who were trying to escape their responsibilities: not only adventurers, but misfits.

The question raised is whether it was right to relax the Army's normal recruiting standard as much as they relaxed in August. We rejoiced as much as anyone at the speed with which the force was recruited. But in the light of experience we can hardly resist the conclusion which perhaps should have been obvious before. An army is no more able than a department store or any other business to expand beyond a certain point and a certain speed. To admit recruits without proper tests, to leave selection and administrative duties to inexperienced men, is to invite trouble. During August the Government did both these things. Mr. Claxton personally intervened to get them done. In the result the Government attained its objective. The force was filled remarkably quickly. But it might have been wiser to take a little longer and fill it better.

There is little profit in moaning about this now. The constructive thing is to remember that a professional force of high standard cannot be raised by blowing a whistle. Canada will not raise the kind of forces all Canadians want to see unless Canadians learn a new attitude toward them. The right kind of young men will join up when they see the rest of us regard this as the highest form of public service and treat it as such. Until then the forces will attract some young men with a higher sense of duty than the rest of us, and a good many other young men whom we would rather see elsewhere.

Gallup's Idea of Independence

PEOPLE who are suspicious of public opinion polls will find lots of ammunition in the latest work of the Canadian Institute of Public Opinion. It solemnly purports to show that in the last seven years Canadians have shown "a slow but consistent rise in desire for complete independence", without any increased desire for union with the U.S. This odd conclusion is based on a three-part question. The people questioned were asked to say which of three courses Canada should follow: (1) continue in the British Commonwealth as at present; (2) leave the Commonwealth and become part of the U.S.; or (3) —these are the words—"leave the British Commonwealth and become a completely independent nation".

According to the CIPO, this question was touted round Canada by "carefully selected and trained interviewers". Not very carefully selected, we think. It shows a pretty low level of general knowledge to assume that membership in the Commonwealth is incompatible with complete independence; and as far as we are concerned our faith in the CIPO will never be quite the same again.

What we would like to have from them now is a full explanation of what they think they mean by complete independence. In their view, for example, can Canada be completely independent and belong to the United Nations? Can we be completely independent and be a party to the North Atlantic Treaty? Both these affiliations impose practical limitations on our free national choice: they bind Canada to do certain things in certain circumstances. Membership in the Commonwealth, on the other hand, imposes no limitations on our free choice of action: it does not

THE BIGGER THE GUN — THE BIGGER THE KICK

commit us to do any particular thing in any circumstances whatever. The CIPO, we hope, will go on to tell us whether it considers the United Kingdom independent. Is the Republic of India independent? If the Institute wants to send its "carefully selected and trained interviewers" to ask the British and the Indians, we will gladly wait for our answers. We would certainly be glad not to have them asking such silly questions here.

A Great Musician

THIS month, November, sees the beginning of a new season for two great Canadian musical organizations, the Toronto Mendelssohn Choir and the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, both of which are headed by an internationally-famous Canadian, Sir Ernest MacMillan. Under Sir Ernest's conductorship, the Mendelssohn Choir (now 54 years old) has made great progress in recent years, culminating last spring in the Bach Festival. Like the choir, the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, too, is much more than a Toronto institution; music lovers all over North America know it. The CBC broadcasts both organizations regularly on national networks. While the present high standing of these bodies cannot, of course, be attributed to the work of any single individual, much of the credit unquestionably belongs to Sir Ernest MacMillan. He works for music, and gives himself for music, most generously.

Women on Juries

WOMEN are now serving on juries in Saskatchewan for the first time, and two of the most influential members of their sex in Moose Jaw had the painful duty of serving on the jury which convicted an accused man of a specially sordid murder. It has long seemed to us illogical that women should enjoy virtually all the privileges of Canadian citizenship and be exempt from some of its responsibilities; and we think that many of them share our opinion.

At present the selection of women jurors in Saskatchewan is confined to a list of those who are willing to serve, which has been compiled and furnished to the Crown by various women's organizations. This is obviously a tentative arrangement to cover a few years during which the situation will be novel; when that period has expired women will doubtless be called in the ordinary way and with no more than the ordinary exemptions.

These exemptions, incidentally, appear to us to be far more numerous than modern conditions require. Ontario recently led the way in cutting them down quite extensively, and workers in numerous occupations which were formerly exempt are now liable to service. Most of the exemptions were quite unjustified by anything in present-day life.

The New "Hyde Park"

THE agreement signed in Washington last week on "principles of economic cooperation" has been ballyhooed for so long in the Canadian press that its actual terms may have seemed disappointing. It is certainly no patent headache cure. It is not—as many reports have called it—a "blueprint for industrial integration".

But no responsible official ever expected it to be. The original Hyde Park agreement, which was no more than a press release issued by President Roosevelt and Mackenzie King, did not prevent many lively arguments and long negotiations between Ottawa and Washington in the last war. No one supposes that this agreement will do so either. But it does provide a set of principles, approved at the highest level, by which the inevitable day-to-day disputes may be solved.

Our chief immediate anxiety in Canada is that the U.S. Government may want to drag us into its own network of controls as a condition of sharing scarce materials. The danger is that we may be expected to copy any and every control measure introduced south of the line, whether or not it is applicable to Canadian conditions. The most important section of the agreement may, therefore, be that which says that U.S. and Canadian emergency controls shall be "mutually consistent in their objectives", and designed and administered so as to achieve "comparable effects".

There is no way, unfortunately, of avoiding argument about "comparable effects" C. D. Howe and his officials are probably in for a long period of continual explanation in Washington. Its theme will be that we can manage our affairs very well, even if we don't always choose to manage them in just the same way as our neighbors. We think Washington should know us well enough not to suspect us of cheating, and we hope Mr. Howe will able to persuade the U.S. Administration that we are not being unduly soft towards civilian requirements just because we don't need all the same elaborate orders and priorities and controls which they may go in for.

MACMILLAN: *Leader in choral and symphonic.*

PASSING SHOW

LABOR czars are said to hold their jobs for life. Certainly their tenure is not merely "during good behavior."

British Columbia is to have the single transferable vote. This has nothing to do with the transferable voters who are moved into by-election constituencies in more easterly Provinces.

Ontario is to have a new Liberal leader, which reminds us that his prospects, like the Western wheat crop, have been badly damaged by Frost.

Some people object that what the Socialists are giving Britain is not Socialism. True; and mountain climbers never reach the top of the mountain, because the instant they reach the top they have stopped climbing.

Light is now proved to travel 11 miles a second faster than was supposed, and probably some rural policemen will start arresting it for exceeding the speed limit.

Somebody in Boston has been trying to ban a portrait of Paul Robeson from a gallery of great American Negroes. Fortunately this will not prevent him from being a great American Negro.

The Communists in Asia are circulating imitations of U.S. money with derogatory remarks about capitalist countries printed on the back. None of these remarks can be much more inaccurate than the "will pay to bearer on demand" which appears on the front of Canada's bills.

Possibly some of the AWL soldiers in Canada's Special Force have gone to Korea under their own steam.

Stromboli has been in violent eruption, but we can't figure out whether it is mad about the film or about the baby.

Lucy says she is cheered by the news about Canada's guided missile research. She has always felt that something of that kind would be needed when women got to throwing hand grenades.

Mr. Howe's History

"TRADITIONALLY", Mr. Howe is reported as saying in Washington, "Canada and the United States march side by side in time of war." Historically the statement is indefensible. Tradition goes back further than the end of the year 1941, and there had not been much "marching side by side" before that. Moreover, such a distortion of history completely obscures the real significance of what we are now doing. Canada's new policy, implemented in the shipment of arms to Holland and the planned replacement with American types, is to link our defence forces irrevocably with the United States. This is the sensible thing to do. But it is the first time in history such a course would have been conceivable, and it is a sharp and distinct break with tradition. Nothing is gained, and a great deal of historical perspective is lost, by trying to invent a non-existent tradition to match the new policy.

We Can't Dodge This

WHEN Lester Pearson gave his foreign policy review to the Special Session of the Commons two months ago he laid great stress on the importance of assisting undeveloped areas of the world. "Military strength," he said, "must be supplemented by imaginative economic and social programs if the march of communism as a social and economic doctrine is to be halted." There was no part of Mr. Pearson's speech which was more heartily applauded by all parts of the House: the Government obviously had general support in giving economic aid almost equal priority with direct defence expenditure. The time has now come to carry out that policy; that is, to back up the fine words with money.

The Cabinet now has before it the report of the recent London Conference on aid for South-East Asia. The report contains a plan for development works, partly industrial but mainly agricultural, in India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Malava, and a number of colonies. It is a down-to-earth document, and the estimated requirements for all these countries are on an unexpectedly reasonable scale. The sum of less than $3,000 million in outside aid would cover the six-year program: that is less than half a billion a year, of which Can-

ada's share might be estimated at about $100 millions a year.

We are not yet called on for a definite financial commitment, but formal approval of the report (which the Cabinet may give this week) obviously implies that financial support will follow. It is understandable that the financial authorities should be reluctant to commit us to any new expenditure on this scale, when economy is the order of the day. But we hope the wider view will prevail. If there is anything at all in Mr. Pearson's contention that "imaginative economic and social programs" are a main part of our bulwark against Communism, this expenditure should be regarded as a proper and necessary part of our defence. The House of Commons, which apparently accepted the contention with enthusiasm, would not hesitate to vote an extra $100 millions for our own armed forces. This aid for South-East Asia should be regarded as being in exactly the same category.

Democracy and Literacy

IF THE United Nations did nothing else than produce its present output of international statistics, under its own auspices and those of its subsidiary organizations, it would still justify a large part of the money that is spent on it and the interest which it arouses. The latest publication of UNESCO is one of the most informative documents that we can possibly imagine, giving as it does a bird's-eye view of the literacy and the communications facilities of every portion of the globe. It should be of special interest to Canadians, in that it was produced under the direction of Albert A. Shea, Research Fellow of the Canadian Dafoe Foundation, a Toronto graduate and for some years a lecturer at the University of Manitoba. Mr. Shea has long specialized on the subject of mass communications, and articles by him on this and related subjects have appeared in SN.

"World Communications: Press, Radio, Film" (handled in Canada by Ryerson) has already gone into its second edition. It is almost wholly statistical, with a minimum of comment to make the statistics intelligible, such as the remark that "The primacy of the U.S. as the country of mass communication is beyond question." Nobody is likely to question it after a glance at the statistics. The per capita consumption of newsprint is 32.5 kilograms per year, the per capita movie attendance 32 times per year, and the number of radio receiving sets is one to every 1¾ persons. Compared with this the United Kingdom figures are 8.3 kilograms, 29 movie attendances, and one receiving set to 4½ persons. Yugoslavia uses less than one kilogram, goes to the movies 4 times, and makes each receiving set do for about 65 people.

Canada is in the main, of course, a pale reflection of the United States. The one statistic in which it differs violently is that relating to film production. The United States produces 432 feature films per year, Canada is credited with one, against which we may note that Egypt produces 40 to 50, the Union of South Africa 3, Burma 46, Pakistan 6, the Philippines 84, Norway 3, the Netherlands 2, and the Irish Republic none at all. The Irish must have other means of entertainment; they go to the movies only 15 times per year, and have one receiving set for 11 persons.

These statistics, especially when illuminated by a little background information, convey an enormous amount of knowledge about the countries involved. The problem of organizing an effective democracy in countries with very limited communication facilities is almost insoluble. It is most important that we of the West should realize the conditions under which the poorer countries operate their systems for the diffusion of knowledge.

These Teach You To Be Happy

Soon There Will be Courses of Public Happiness in all the Universities and a Municipal Department of Happiness

by B. K. Sandwell

IT IS coming, as sure as fate. Within a decade we shall have Departments of Public Happiness just as we already have Departments of Public Health and Departments of Public Welfare. The age in which we live thinks that health is something that you get by paying state officials to provide it for you; and it is not far from thinking that happiness is exactly the same sort of thing.

—Don McKague
B. K. SANDWELL

The popular "guidance" literature of the 18th century was chiefly concerned with the subject of how to die a good death. That of the 19th century moved on to the subject of how to make a good living. That of the 20th is how to live happily. Six new books on that subject lie on my table.

A score of authors ranging from Buddha to Balzac and Pascal to Pitkin are drawn on by Samuel G. and Esther G. Kling for "The Art of Being Happy" (Longmans, $4.50). Nine methods for happiness are dealt with, ranging from "freedom to be myself" of Lin Yutang to the "To be happy, to possess eternal life, to be in God, to be saved, all these are the same" of Amiel. The reader can pick the sort of happiness he wants. I suspect, however, that Lin Yutang will never completely succeed in being himself, and therefore being happy, until he is also able "to be in God."

The psychiatrists are busy assuring us that all our miseries arise from the subconscious elements in our relationships with living people (or people who were living when our relationship with them was determined). They talk a great deal about the terrible consequences of a "sense of guilt" implanted as a result of these relationships; but they avoid the term "sense of sin" because it has theological implications and theology is unpopular. Yet what is really the matter with most people today is not their sense that they have broken any of the Mosiac commandments, that they have failed to honor their fathers, or have committed adultery or stolen or coveted their neighbor's goods; it is simply that, whether they sense it or not, they have actually broken the Great Commandment; they have not loved the Lord their God, and for that reason they cannot love their neighbor as themselves.

Happiness a By-Product

"The Art of Real Happiness" by Norman Vincent Peale and Smiley Blanton (McLeod, $3.50) is an excellent psychiatric work about the clinic at the Marble Collegiate Church in New York, but I cannot find in it anything to suggest that a man is anything more than a collection of physical atoms, which was born, receives physical impressions, and will die. Nor can I find any hint of the truth that to a man who is an eternal spirit, capable of union with an eternal God, happiness can never be more than a by-product—can never be a thing to be sought for itself alone.

Ashley Montagu's "On Being Human" (Henry Schuman, New York, $1.95) which tells us that "all living beings are so constituted as to demand cooperation and love," and proves that "what has been text material for countless sermons since the dawn of Christianity" has a valid base in science. The book is excellent on the subject of the brotherhood of man, so far as science can establish that doctrine, but it says nothing whatever about its one real basis, the fatherhood of God.

Two books deal with happiness as a product of two different religions; I am far from suggesting that it can be a product only of Christianity. The Baha'i religion is set forth by Ruhiyyih Rabbani, a Canadian by birth, thoroughly Western in upbringing, and now wife of the present head of the Baha'i faith, in "Prescription for Living" (George Ronald, Oxford, 7s 6d). It shows the sect as the possessor of a very noble body of teachings, whose noblest elements are those derived from the sayings of Jesus.

Thoughts of the Prophet

The other book on a religion deals with Islam, and is entitled "The Living Thoughts of the Prophet Muhammad" by Muhammad Ali. It reaches me from the Moslem Society, Inc., 1095 Market St., San Francisco ($2), but is published in Lahore. There is for obvious reasons a lack of works on this religion written in English by adherents, and while this one is scarcely likely to make many converts it will certainly give to any Christians who may read it a much clearer idea of the teachings of the Prophet and the circumstances of his time which justified many of them.

The great French scientist Alexis Carrel, who incidentally is considerably quoted in the Baha'i volume, wrote in 1903 a report of his "Voyage to Lourdes" (Musson, $1.35) which is now posthumously published and is a most moving and sympathetic, but not a religious, study of the phenomena of the miraculous shrine.

The most valuable book of the six is "Conditions of Freedom" by John MacMurray, Professor of Moral Philosophy at Edinburgh. It is a Canadian book in that it originated as a lecture series at Queen's for the Dunning Trust and is published by Ryerson ($2.50). It teaches that true democracy lies not in the nature of the political structure but in the uses to which it is put. "To believe in freedom . . . is to believe in making other people free." The obstacle to freedom is fear, and perfect love casteth out fear. "The achievement of an inclusive human fellowship is a religious task."

Up and Atom

("I have peace of mind now, knowing that a few of these harmless [atom] bombs dropped on a city, say the size of Toronto, would only kill and maim a couple of hundred thousand citizens at the most. Thanking you again for this highly soothing series of articles . . ."—Letter in *Globe and Mail*.)

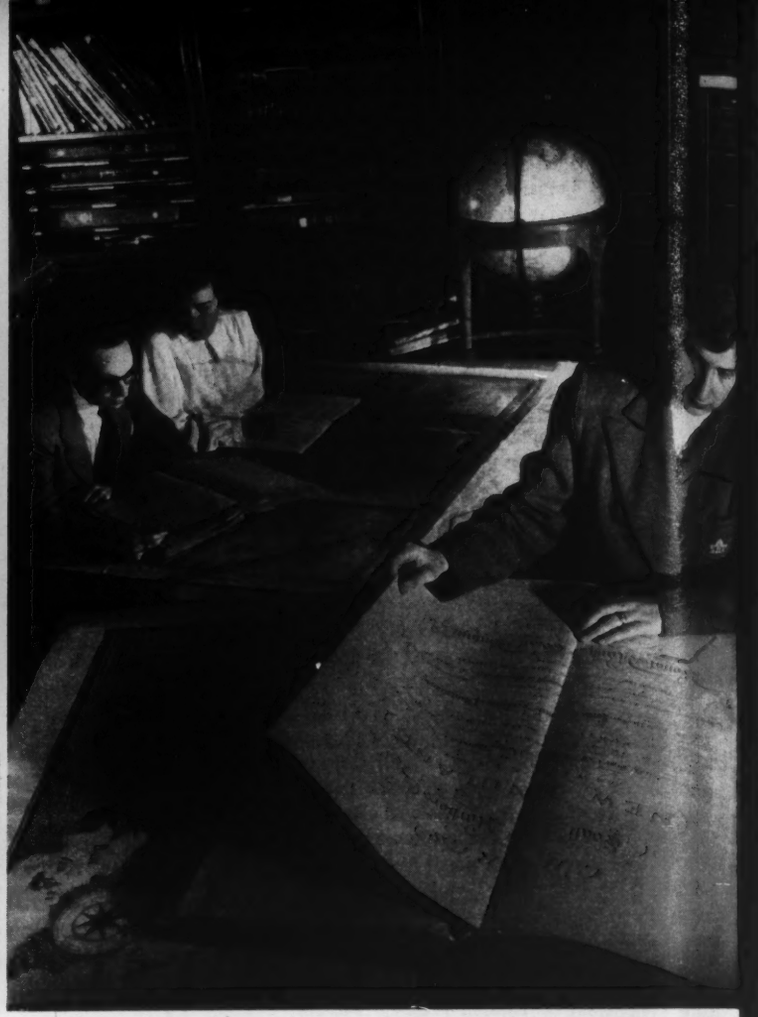
LET'S *have a bit of atomic rain*
Cooling this globe with its burning brow!
'Spite of the horror, the grief and the pain,
Towns will be better to live in than now,
Swept by a hostile atomic broom.
Cities have too many people, and how!
Clear the decks, and let's have room!
What's a couple of hundred thou'?

What was the cause of the Roman fall?
Not enough people were pushing the plough,
Spraying the orchards and tending the stall,
Feeding the chickens and milking the cow.
Let's all be quite realistic and calm;
The fewer who eat, the cheaper the chow.
Who gives a hoot for the atom bomb?
What's a couple of hundred thou'?

J. E. P.

—Malak

TOP FACULTY: *Paul W. Fox, Political Science; Wilfrid Eggleston, Journalism; James A. Gibson, History; seated, Lorne N. Richardson, Mathematics.*



—Malak

CAPITAL *cultural resources are many: Here students of Carleton College make use of the facilities offered by the map room of the Public Archives.*

Carleton's Up With the Big Boys

by Robert Mahaffy

A LUSTY, young college in Ottawa is shouldering its way through academic precedents and financial obstacles to win more than a nod from top Canadian and U.S. universities.

Disregarding the die-hard attitude that journalism could not be taught in university, Carleton College began a four-year course—the first in Canada—in the basement of an Ottawa church in 1945. Last year 39 BJ degrees were awarded.

This fall a Carleton BCom graduate of 1950 accepted a fellowship at the University of Kentucky to study for his MA, after being accepted for admission to the graduate schools of six U.S. universities; he was also offered a fellowship at the University of Pennsylvania.

Others have been accepted for study towards higher degrees at University of Toronto, London School of Economics and the U.S. universities of Clark, Columbia, Duke, Boston, Minnesota, Illinois, California, Indiana and Iowa State.

That is no mean record for a college which was in swaddling clothes eight years ago, has just recently won full university status and which has only had a building of its own for four years. Even as a junior college, however, Carleton won admittance for its students to third-year work in leading Canadian universities. What it lacked in historical traditions it made up in the calibre of administrators and in the quality of teachers.

Great teachers, of course, are the bedrock of any university worthy of the name, but take away the glamour—college spirit—and modern youth finds little appeal.

They're making college spirit at Carleton and no mistake about it. Students there aren't pondering the lack of an ancient history and traditions.

One night last month the quiet dignity of the Chateau Laurier was invaded by three pyjama-clad freshmen and a freshette from Carleton, bent on obtaining the signature of the Danish ambassador. They wound up at the door of a representative of the Dominican Republic, but that gentleman obligingly gave them his autograph.

More recently, a torchlight parade, a giant bonfire and the burning in effigy of a member of the Bishop's College football team marked a pre-game rally. This ended with a snake dance back to the Students' Union Building, to which an addition has just been built with $6,000 in Students' Association funds.

And that's not all. Carleton College probably has more student clubs than any other comparable Canadian university. At last count there were 20, ranging from a unique Model Parliament and a vigorous Sock and Buskin (Dramatic) Club to the girl undergraduates Hleodor Club. Radio "hams," camera fans, music lovers have groups.

—NFB

PRESIDENT: *Dr. Murdock Maxwell MacOdrum.*

Dr. M. M. MacOdrum, President, is a tolerant beholder of these shenanigans—perhaps because he remembers the lively spirit of his own college days at Dalhousie (BA), McGill (MA), and Glasgow (PhD), and postgrad work at Harvard. But he knows the importance of great teachers.

He goes to older universities for bright scholars. Instructors are offered something better—perhaps an assistant professorship—with a chance of promotion. Carleton has a retirement plan and sickness benefits.

The college now has approximately 50 full-time teachers with a liberal sprinkling of Oxford, Glasgow, Bordeaux, Columbia and Princeton postgrads among them. The head of the history department, for example, is James A. Gibson, BA, (UBC), BA, BLitt, DPhil (Oxon.), on the late Prime Minister King's secretariat for nine years, and formerly lecturer in Economics and Government at UBC.

Wilfrid Eggleston, MBE, BA (Queen's), SATURDAY NIGHT columnist and a widely-known author, heads the Journalism Department which is winning a world-wide reputation. Mr. Eggle-

ston's book "Scientists at War" was published this fall by Oxford Press (SN, Oct. 24).

Dr. E. F. Sheffield, Registrar, and typical of the bright young men in administrative and teaching posts at Carleton, says that journalism students have come or are coming from Turkey, Barbados, Ethiopia, Peru, Holland and Hyderabad.

President MacOdrum's main ambition has been to round out a good liberal arts college to train an eventual 600 to 800 young men and women from Ottawa and district. About 80 per cent of 1949-50 students came from within commuting distance.

Million Dollar Campaign

As well as BCom and BJ degrees, Carleton now offers Bachelor of Arts, BA in Public Administration and BSc, and a diploma in Engineering.

To obtain a secure footing for the next few years, Carleton College needs $500,000. This figure was the goal of a drive launched in 1947 and a campaign is now under way for the rest of a $1 million objective. Dr. MacOdrum views this as a continuing campaign. The college has virtually no endowments and fees from students do not cover expenses.

It is felt in Ottawa that an institution which began as a junior college with night classes in the High School of Commerce in 1942 will have no difficulty in obtaining funds. Especially with sponsorship of such men as Dr. H. L. Keenleyside, now at Lake Success, and Frank G. Patten, now deputy-director of the Ethiopian Ministry of Education.

Carleton has a very active Extension Department. Lectures for 1950-51 embrace such varied subjects as the law relating to patents, trademarks and copyright, music in divine worship, a great books seminar, and an advanced seminar in fiction writing by Leslie McFarlane, successful short-story writer, now with the NFB.

All this would not have been possible if it had not been for the amazing energy of the late Dr. H. M. Tory, former President of the National Research Council and founder of two other universities (Alberta and Khaki College in World War I).* Indeed, Dr. Tory *was* Carleton College until the day of his death in 1947.

True, the groundwork had been laid as early as 1938 by a committee headed by Dr. Keenleyside, then Chairman of the program committee of the Ottawa YMCA. But the birth of the college actually dates from that day in 1942 when Dr. Tory and W. M. Connor, a manufacturer, met on a street corner and began discussing the spare-time needs of the young people streaming along the street from civil service wartime jobs. The two decided that something had to be done for them; their education had been interrupted at a critical age. So they joined forces with the "Y" committee, which had been dormant since 1939, and the Ottawa Association for the Advancement of Learning (Carleton's full-dress title) was formed. The first office was opened in cramped quarters on the second floor of the YMCA under Registrar Lloyd Shaw.

Until the former Ottawa Ladies' College at the corner of First Avenue and Lyon Street was acquired from the Dominion Government for $125,000 in 1946, Dr. Tory was tireless in engaging part-time teachers from the Government service and Ottawa secondary schools and finding accommodation for classes in church halls, a public school, the High School of Commerce, Glebe and Lisgar Collegiates and the Ottawa Technical School.

Largely through his efforts, more than 1,200 ex-servicemen and women were able to take matriculation subjects in intensive short courses over the period 1945 to August, 1946. But the needs of civilian students were not neglected and in the 1945-46 year he saw total enrolment in all divisions soar to 1,916.

Capital Advantages

Dr. Tory was fully aware of the opportunities for higher education afforded by the Parliamentary Library, the Dominion Archives, the National Gallery and Royal Victoria Museum, the National Research Council, and other Government agencies.

In the brief presented to the Royal Commission, Dr. James A. Gibson, speaking for the College Senate, pointed out that the Government of Canada as a field of research was "largely unexplored terrain." He proposed that the college might administer research grants, tenable for three or four months through the summer by reputable research workers; that a summer institute on the Government of Canada and possibly a summer course for high school teachers of history might be undertaken.

*He also had a hand in the formation of UBC.

—Capital Press

VIEW *of Science Laboratory: Carleton College is after funds to get a new Science Building.*

And many of the Carleton College students are finding they can work their way through college by summer jobs and part-time work.

One fourth-year journalism student, Tom Coughlin, earns fees and board by parachute jumping. Students have offered such services as setting up pins in bowling alleys, reading to the blind, plucking turkeys, modeling for hats (men's), and putting on storm windows.

If they have any spare time left, they can turn out for one of the many athletic activities administered by Wib Nixon, athletic director. Wib's keen on the conference system of football, suggested by Carleton. This enables the college to field a senior team in the company of such colleges as Bishop's College, Lennoxville; St. Patrick's College, Ottawa; Ottawa University, RMC, McGill, Macdonald College and Queen's. A 20-piece band and five girl cheerleaders keep Carleton spirits up.

A football stadium is not in sight yet, and although Dr. MacOdrum realizes the prestige value of championship football teams, he is intent on getting a new science building just now. There is room on the present campus where a $100,000 library is nearly completed. It will house 50,000 books, seat 200 student readers. When it is ready, then Carleton can clear those bookshelves from the fourth-floor corridor and unpack 4,000 volumes now in storage.

"We could be called a lusty infant," says Dr. MacOdrum, "but we also have maturity of outlook. We know where we're going."

—NFB

MAIN *four-storey building was formerly the Ottawa Ladies College; served as CWAC barracks in World War II; was purchased by the College from the Dominion Government in 1946 for $125,000.*

Don't Be Fooled by Peace Palaver

U.S. Leaders Fear the Russian Verbal Peace Offensive May Induce a Return to Pre-Korean Complacency

by Nora Beloff

THE MEN of the Kremlin have experienced a setback. They have lost face over the UN victory in Korea. So their policy reaction has been three-fold. First, continue to stir up other trouble-spots — Indo-China, Tibet. Second, blame the West on some other issue—e.g., the Red foreign ministers' statement in Prague opposing West German remilitarization (SN, Oct. 24). Third, rehash familiar Russian "peace" propaganda.

SOVIET Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky and his well-disciplined team at Lake Success have launched a strictly verbal peace offensive which has passionately enthralled the American Press and gravely alarmed the American Government.

NORA BELOFF

Last week in a two-hour speech before the Political and Security Committee of the UN General Assembly, Vishinsky stressed that the Soviet Union wants peace and believes in the co-existence of capitalistic and socialistic countries; that it "is prepared to make further efforts in the future to resolve the atomic deadlock." He charged that President Truman laid down the Nazi policy of guns rather than butter in his speech at San Francisco after meeting MacArthur.

As American and British diplomats see it, there is no evidence whatever either at Lake Success itself or in the international danger-spots — Austria, Berlin, Yugoslavia and the Far East—that Russian expansionist aspirations have been in the least deterred by the resounding United Nations' victory in Korea. During public debates at Lake Success the Russians have reiterated the familiar and discredited "peace plan." This was already thrown out last year and calls for disarmament without international inspection and the outlawing of atomic weapons, generally known to be the one military item in which the U.S. is still ahead. In working committees, political, economic, social and judicial, the Soviet bloc — Russians, Byelo-Russians, Ukrainians, Czechs and Poles—have stuck doggedly to their unanimous *"nyet."*

Yet, having said all this, it is still possible for old-timers at Lake Success to sense a distinct change of atmosphere. To news reporters this became apparent from the moment the Russians docked at New York harbor. Accustomed to cold rebuffs and a "no comment" retort to any questions, they found the Soviet team, though no more communicative than usual, a great deal more genial.

Ever since the change was noted Lake Success has buzzed with tales of "peace talks". When this month at a dinner party American delegate John Foster Dulles, chatted to his Soviet opposite number Jacob Malik about a Japanese peace treaty and at least did not get a stinging rebuff, expectation rose to fever point.

Then one day Malik said: "The record shows that if there was no agreement yesterday or today, there may well be agreement tomorrow. Let us find a path toward it." The next day he had agreed to talk with Dulles on the Japanese peace treaty.

Meanwhile, publicly and privately Vishinsky and his men have gone round saying in a non-committal way that they are quite sure that disputes between the United States and Russia could be settled by negotiation. The slightest reference from the Russian camp to the vital question of peace or war is guaranteed headline after headline in American newspapers.

Weird Offensive

This month this weird peace offensive hit the front pages again when Vishinsky told the Political Committee he was not averse to discussing the American proposals for reinforcing collective security now before the United Nations. But he did add that he wanted the resolution discussed paragraph by paragraph, and he followed up this offer by demanding that the general debate on the resolution as a whole should be immediately suspended. His proposal, which was overwhelmingly defeated, was interpreted by American officials to mean only that the general debate which Vishinsky wanted to cancel was a propaganda triumph for the West and that the Russians were simply manoeuvring to recapture their lost initiaitive in debates on peace.

This official American scepticism was by no means universally shared; loud "peace rumors" started up again.

(In San Francisco President Truman took note of the Russian peace offensive: "If the Soviet Union really wants peace, it must prove it—not by glittering promises and false propaganda but by living up to the principles of the United Nations Charter." U.S. leaders feel that what is needed is not words but deeds—some sign of Soviet readiness to help reconcile the many specific disputes that divide East and West. For example, Washington points out that more than 200 Big Four talks have been held on the Austrian treaty; says agreement has been blocked by Soviet "obstructionism.")

What has been worrying the U.S. Government about all this Russian "double-talk" is that though apparently it does not represent any change in Soviet aggressive intentions—the trouble spots are as troublesome as ever—it may very well provoke considerable change in American defence plans. Until the Korean crisis the most popular items of public policy were lower taxes and a balanced budget. For these purposes Congress was planning a substantial cut in foreign military and economic aid programs and in defence expenditure.

Hardened Temper

The Korean crisis transformed the public and Congressional temper on a scale that astounded foreign observers. Americans talked war, hoarded for war, and resigned themselves to paying for war. Billions of dollars were voted instantaneously by both Houses of Congress for enlarging the U.S. armed forces and strengthening America's allies. The Government felt free to make unprecedented commitments in Atlantic Pact defence planning, and plans were drawn up for the first time in history whereby the Americans would keep a large standing army in Western Europe.

(Truman has now warned against a letdown: "Events in Korea have made it more apparent than ever that the evil spirit of aggression is still abroad in the world. The freemen of the world have but one choice if they are to remain free. They must oppose strength with strength.")

If, today, the Russians were to call off their expansionist plans, there is no doubt that the Truman Government would gladly switch these vast resources back from war to peace.

What troubles the American leaders now is not that the Russians might make peace (which they cannot believe) but that they might *talk* peace and in doing so lull the American public and the American Congress back into their pre-Korean sense of complacency. This alone would be enough to thwart Dean Acheson's hopes for reinforcing collective security and building up sufficient strength to compel the Russians to modify not only their phrases but also their deeds.

■ When the U.K. Government was asked by a Conservative MP last week if it would take the initiative in proposing a Truman-Stalin meeting, Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin gave a categorical reply. Reports Sebastian Haffner to *LOFNS* and SATURDAY NIGHT: "Bevin made it clear that in the opinion of the British Government, there is at present no reason for seeking any negotiations with Russia at all. Stripped of diplomatic language, his reply amounted to saying that such negotiations were a thing of the past, and perhaps of the future; but that at present all we had to do was to give the UN the means to prevent aggression and, moreover, to build up a position of strength through the Atlantic Treaty Organization and similar measures."

PEACE, IT'S WONDERFUL: *Vishinsky's campaign goes into high gear.* —Miller

NORA BELOFF *is United Nations correspondent for The London* Observer *and* SATURDAY NIGHT.

Tribute to Talent & Drive

Toronto Soprano Scores in Home Town But All Canada Is Now Her Audience

by Margaret Ness

BRAVO! Bravo! It was Sir Edward Johnson leading the cheers in Eaton auditorium last fortnight for a 25-year-old Canadian soprano.

Petite (5' 1½") Lois Marshall has been singing for years—alone, with orchestras, on the radio. But this concert was special. As Lois told SN, a first recital in Eaton's Auditorium "sort of marks the début of an artist."

There was a party for her afterwards and congratulations. Her teacher and accompanist, Weldon Kilburn, says the comments were overwhelming. He wasn't prejudiced. The glowing reviews next day bore him out. Said veteran teacher and critic Professor Leo Smith in *The Globe and Mail*: "Her technical dexterity is remarkable, and she can produce a beautiful quality. She can sing, too, with abandon, and always with fine artistic feeling."

It's wonderful to be praised so highly. Especially when it means home recognition. For Lois is one of those rare creatures—a native Torontonian.

Perhaps it is because life hasn't been too easy for her that Lois can inject such feeling into her singing. At the age of two she was a polio victim. She still has a slight limp. But she wanted to sing—really sing. It was while she was at Wellesley Orthopaedic School that she went to Kilburn for lessons. She was only about 13 and, as Kilburn remembers, had a very light, high voice. She was shy (she still is) but terrifically eager.

"Her voice wasn't easy for her to manage at first," says Kilburn. "There were practically no middle or low notes." And Lois's very eagerness made it more difficult. Her tension tied up her vocal chords. But she won. For in his review Leo Smith also mentioned that her voice has "some of the characteristics of the mezzo. There is no disproportion between upper and lower octave."

Kilburn thought his young pupil had promise but he didn't want her to strain her voice. So he told her not to sing except when practising. But lessons cost money. Lois's mother was a widow and there were five sisters and a brother.

Lois didn't tell her teacher that she was taking outside singing engagements. But he'd hear from other people that she'd been singing at this place or that, often out of town.

Slowly she began to be known. She entered radio's "Singing Stars of Tomorrow" competitions. After two tries she placed second; then last May she won the grand prize. In June she won the $1,000 graduating scholarship given by the T. Eaton Company for the most outstanding student in the Royal Conservatory of Music.

Last summer she was invited to Washington to represent Canada in the musical festival celebrating the city's 150th birthday. SN suggested this would probably be the most thrilling performance in her life-up-to-now. But Lois thought that over for a moment. No, the most thrilling time was actually three times—the three years she sang the "St. Matthew Passion" with Sir Ernest MacMillan and the Toronto Mendelssohn Choir.

On Nov. 15 she's singing with the Choir again—in "The Manzoni Requiem" by Verdi. And also on Nov. 21-22 she will make another guest appearance with the Toronto Symphony Orchestra: first sang with them in 1947.

In January she takes her first trip West, on a tour that includes two appearances with the Vancouver Symphony. In the offing is an Australian tour next summer.

Lois is so wrapped up in her singing she hasn't time for hobbies. But she does collect records. "Not that I have so many," she says. Her favorite-of-the-moment singer is the English tenor, Peter Pears.

With her shoulder-length dark hair framing her heart-shaped face, Lois looks like a little girl. That's at first glance. But as you talk to her you become aware of the quiet dignity, the drive towards her goal.

—John Steele

SUCCESS *in debut: Lois Marshall.*

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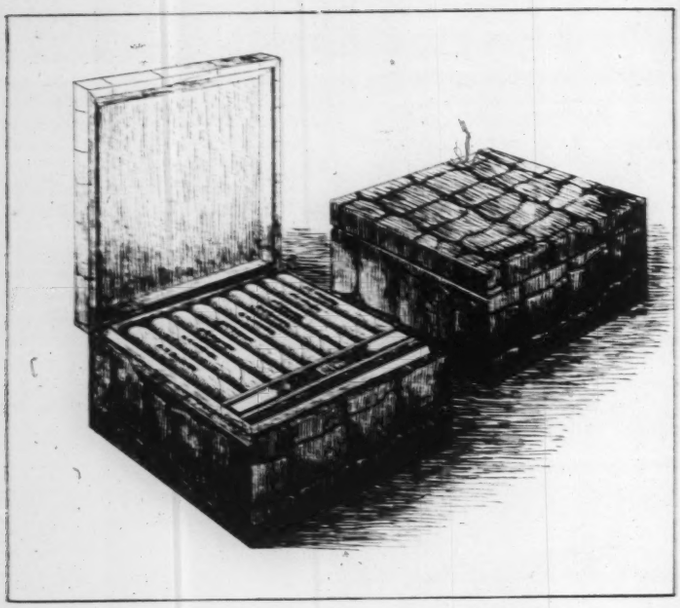

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THEN AND NOW

HONORS

John Bassett, President and Managing Director of *The Gazette*, Montreal, is the new Chancellor of Bishop's University, Lennoxville, Que.

APPOINTMENTS

Group Capt. W. G. (Mike) Doyle, 37, of Jacquet River, NS, is Canada's new Air Attaché to Czechoslovakia. He succeeds **Group Capt. Robert A. Cameron,** 40, of Oak Lake, Man., who replaces Group Capt. Doyle as Commanding Officer of the RCAF station at Rockcliffe, Ont.

DEATHS

Mr. Justice Stephen Elswood Richards, 72, of the Manitoba Court of Appeal and nationally known mediator in labor disputes; in Winnipeg.

P. K. Devine, 92, noted historian of St. John's, Newfoundland, old-time journalist and formerly Clerk of the House of Assembly.

The "Not-so-Innocent" Abroad!

A Shrewd Quebec Novelist, Lemelin, Draws Witty Conclusions in Paris

by Roger Lemelin

THE best way to proceed is to give you a series of incidents that struck me in my trip to Paris and my impressions.

I was a guest of Baron d'Uckermann, 85 Cherche-Midi St., Left Bank, in Montparnasse. I stayed there the whole month. I usually have a good appetite, but in the dining-room when the servant brought the entrée, this dish was so considerable that I thought it was the whole meal, and I concluded *in petto* that for a French kitchen, there was not much variety.

LEMELIN

M. d'Uckermann, my dinner companion, weighed about 110 pounds. When I saw him eat, I was discouraged. After eating the entrée I could not eat any more, but my baron had only started. The fish came, the salad, red and white wine, the filet mignon, the dessert. The Frenchman thought I was suffering a kind of sickness to eat as little as that. This meal lasted two hours.

The hotel where I was staying is historically famous. It was given to Madame Sans-Gêne by Napoleon Bonaparte. Madame Sans-Gêne had been his laundry woman when he was a poor and unknown lieutenant. I rang for the servant and asked him for some way to shine my shoes. He came back with a brush and dived to my feet, starting to brush like hell. "Hey! Stop!" I told him, astonished. "I can shine my shoes myself." "But, monsieur!" said he, his face flushing. "Sit down and smoke a good Player's while I brush the shoes myself. In Canada the servants do not kneel before their employers to shine their shoes? Have you gone through the revolution?"

This man was astonished. I told him about Canada and he said his dream would be to die there. He became so attached to me that he would have crossed Paris from Notre-Dame Cathedral to Montmartre to buy me a stamp. He was very baffled and surprised to see me eat the *petit déjeuner* on the little table in the kitchen, with him, instead of in the large dining-room. I am a democrat, I told him.

The first night, I decided to take a walk on Boulevard Montparnasse. Paris felt good. I felt at home. I sat on the sidewalk chairs of Café de la Coupole and asked for a Pernod. On the next chair was a charming girl. A young man came and joined her. Five minutes later, another charming girl arrived and apparently saw me. She started to talk aloud to the couple, and very fast: "I am so fed up of Paris. I am obliged to leave my apartment, I cannot pay the rent. If I should find a way to go to America, it would be my dream. I am so discouraged that I would give myself to anybody."

"Can I join you," said I, "and offer you a drink? But on the condition you do not think I act this way because you are ready to give yourself to anybody." I was received with enthusiasm but I remained very calm. You know, I am the financial administrator of a lumber company. So I started investigating with the discouraged girl why she had not enough money. She spent all her evenings in a night club where she drank all the time and could not go to work in the morning. I told her to go to bed at eleven, and all kind of practical advices. After ten minutes of wise and practical talking on my part, they told me I was a real American, a materialist and that money was the only important thing to me. I did not mention I was also a writer, and I had some fun.

I must point out that on Boulevard Montparnasse, one day after leaving Montreal, I felt more at home than in Montreal, a city which I have never liked because it has no real character, but an hybrid one. Difficult to explain: with these Frenchmen, I felt like them and at the same time, very different. Our reactions, our language, our humor were the same, but they seemed to lack the optimistic wisdom and youth I felt in myself when comparing

–France, Whitney House

it to them. I was more logical. About my French accent: they thought at first I was from Switzerland, and were very surprised to hear I was from Canada. They had the same prejudice about our French as the people of Toronto: we, French Canadians, are supposed to talk *patois*.

I was so shocked that I corrected

ROGER LEMELIN *flew to Paris last summer to be present at the launching of his first book "The Town Below" by the French publishers Flammarion. While there he wrote this witty and provocative letter to his Toronto publishers McClelland & Stewart. The Toronto firm is publishing his "The Plouffe Family" this week.*

RESEARCH CHIEF: *Dr. O. M. Solandt (left), Chairman of the Defence Research Board at Ottawa, with Hon. A. K. Dysart, Chancellor of the University of Manitoba. Dr. Solandt received an honorary DSc degree for his contributions to science at the university convocation* (*see* Science).

them on five or six of their expressions, such as, *J'ai realisé qu'il avait raison.* They should have said *Je me suis rendu compte qu'ils avaient raison.* The same thing for *frigidaire* instead of *réfrigérateur.* They told me I was more boring than ever and decided to take me to a little bar called "Chez Adrien," where I would see what was the French *légèreté* and fun.

The bar was packed with Paris girls, tourists, and Americans from the Left Bank. In a corner there was a pianist, and the girl accompanying me, who would have liked to give herself to anybody and had told me she was, at night-time a student, of opera, started to sing "Chiribiribin." She was not extraordinary, for she had forgotten four or five notes. She told me to shut up, that I was boring: an iceberg doesn't know anything about music.

I felt very serious and started calmly to drink champagne. Suddenly, after two bottles of champagne, electricity went through my body. Right then I jumped on the piano and started to sing, with my loud baritone voice, with an *entrain* I have never had, Italian, French and English operetta songs.

I was having tremendous success. A Swedish consul there wanted me to marry his daughter. And most surprising, there were American and Canadian journalists and students there; they had heard me talk French and thought I was from Paris. When they learned I was from Quebec, the Canadians from Toronto surrounded me. I was a Canadian; I was their own.

If all the English Canadians who have prejudices against the French Canadians would go to Paris with all the French Canadians, there would be no more prejudices. And the same for the French Canadians towards the English Canadians. I felt more akin to the English Canadian students and journalists there than with the Frenchmen though I was able to talk to everybody.

When I started to sing French-Canadian folklore chorus songs, the English Canadians awoke. Well, in short, the agents cleared the place at 5 a.m.

. . .

In Paris, I had dinner with intellectuals and writers like François Mau-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 37

NATIONAL ROUND-UP

Ontario:

IN THE SADDLE?

SINCE Mitchell Hepburn began feuding with the late Mackenzie King and the Dominion Government early in the war, the provincial Liberal party in Ontario has been apathetic and fumbling.

While the party has thrived federally it has had a lamentable record provincially. It was put out of power in 1943 and made a dismal showing in both the 1945 and 1948 elections.

From the day the volatile Hepburn suddenly walked out on the premiership in 1942, the party has been looking for a man of his vigor and force to lead it back up the hill.

Hon. Gordon Conant, his immediate successor, didn't have it and only lasted a few months. Neither did Hon. Harry Nixon, a soft-spoken farmer and veteran of the Legislature who next took over the reins and led the party through the 1943 election.

In 1945 an abortive attempt to come back under Mitch Hepburn himself was a dismal failure.

In 1947 a convention called after a large committee had culled the local ridings and associations for more than a year produced Farquhar Oliver, another farmer and Legislature veteran who had first got into politics as a "boy orator" and a United Farmer.

And apparently F. R. Oliver didn't have it either. Although he put lots of boom into his campaigning, and personally made a strenuous effort to get some strength into the party organization, his leadership didn't take. He didn't have any money. Ottawa didn't like him and kept a tight hand on the cash. And without this support there could be no unity in the party behind him.

In the 1948 election he managed to lead back only 14 men into the 90 seat house. Last year, in the face of all this Oliver announced his resignation from the leadership "in the interests of the party."

In the interval since, as in 1947, a large committee has again culled the province and next week at a convention in Toronto the successor to Oliver will be appointed.

The most likely choice? F. R. Oliver himself.

Barring some unexpected developments in the days immediately preceding the convention, the array of potential nominees was no more inspiring than in previous years.

There were some new faces: J. G. Brown, a successful chartered accountant, member of the Legislature since 1948, former Mayor of Kitchener and an outstanding financial critic.

Professor Harry Cassidy of the University of Toronto School of Welfare, comparatively unknown politically.

Campbell Calder, ambitious young member for the City of London who was in the field almost as soon as Oliver announced his departure.

And there was at least one old war horse: Walter Thomson, federal member for Ontario riding, former President of the Provincial Association, defeated candidate at the 1943 convention, and an old school orator whose hearty tones and lusty verbal harpoons have been heard much throughout the province in the past few months.

But none, with the exception of Mr. Brown, had the apparent ability or standing to challenge Mr. Oliver if he himself should decide to run.

It is quite feasible, and all along has been recognized as such, that the whole retirement move was part of a planned strategy. Without Ottawa support his tenure in office couldn't be successful. And the one way in which this support might be secured would be to win decisively another convention.

OLIVER: *Another deal with Ottawa?*

New Brunswick:

OUT-OF-SEASON

BY TINTING their coats tawny brown, Nature gave deer the best possible camouflage against hunters trying to distinguish the nimble-leaping big game amid a setting of sere autumn foliage.

A new strain of wild deer which has developed in New Brunswick's Albert County forests isn't so lucky, however. Although they are snowy white they are not the rare true albinos, as they have flecks of brown on the body, ears and forehead, and are brown-eyed.

If the hunting season came in midwinter, this species would be difficult to spot against a background of snow-covered landscape. But at this time of year the strange deer stand out like plaster statues when they pause, motionless, in the hope that hunters will not see them.

Already Moncton hunters Donald Straight, Gerald Bishop and Burnie Young have bagged one apiece. Each animal weighed about 95 pounds.

Manitoba:

THE DAMAGE

MANITOBA'S legislature will meet in a special flood session commencing November 7. The members will have before them special money votes necessary to pay the province's share of the heavy flood fighting and flood control bills that mounted up this spring. And the bills are still being incurred as work on dikes is rushed ahead with all speed before sub-zero temperatures of winter.

HAPPY: *Officers of Canada's Red Indian jet fighter squadron broke out with smiles when they heard they were being moved from Chatham, NB, to United Kingdom next year for an operational training tour. Wing Cmdr. W. C. Hamilton, Toronto, and F/O Ray Himmelman, Halifax, talk over the move with Sqdn. Ldr. Bill Martin of Eastern Air Command HQ, Halifax.*

The special session is not expected to last more than two weeks. A regular session will be convened late in January or early in February.

The province's share of the flood expenditures is expected to be in the neighborhood of $6,000,000.

Decision to call the special session was reached at a caucus of Government supporters held in late October.

The caucus selected N. V. Bachynsky, as the nominee for the vacant speaker's chair in the assembly. Bachynsky, who has been Deputy Speaker of the house for several years is a Ukrainian, the first of his race to hold the office of speaker in Manitoba.

■ The disastrous harvesting season in Saskatchewan has had another bad effect. About 25,000 head of cattle in community pastures which, ordinarily, would have been on stubbles for a month to five weeks, are still in the over-burdened pastures. This is because so much crop is uncut and so much grain lying on the ground, due to lack of storage space. The cattle are getting thinner daily but there's no place to put them, and owners are loath to sell this foundation stock.

Alberta:

MOVE OVER

LAST WEEK, all the signs were that Social Credit was looking for fresh fields to conquer. In Alberta, the party is as solidly entrenched as it has ever been in history, and even the most optimistic of its opponents could see no sign of getting it out of office for some time. But elsewhere, it had made little headway.

Ten Social Crediters sit in the House of Commons—all of them from Alberta. The short-lived and uneasy tie-up between Alberta Social Crediters and the Union des Electeurs in Quebec had long since broken. As a national party, Social Credit appeared to be a flop.

Party President, Hon. Solon Low

THE
PARTICULAR CIRCLE
OF CONNOISSEURS

who bears the party's banner in Ottawa, hinted that the sights might be set at closer and more easily attainable targets. "British Columbia and Saskatchewan," he remarked, "are the logical points of expansion."

To outside observers, Saskatchewan looked like the best bet. The terms of life in that province are roughly the same as the terms in Alberta (or rather were the same until the discovery of oil at Leduc). Social Credit could move into Saskatchewan brandishing copies of last year's Alberta budget, with its multi-million dollar surplus and no sales tax. Some members of the party clearly felt that by the time the next Saskatchewan election comes around, such a campaign would meet with resounding success.

Meanwhile, Premier E. C. Manning, continuing the tradition of his predecessor, the late William Aberhart, of combining political leadership with a vigorous brand of radio evangelism, is extending the range of his Sunday afternoon Bible Hour, broadcast weekly from Calgary's Prophetic Bible Institute. This program is heard not only in most parts of Alberta but, by means of transcriptions, in BC, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and the Maritimes as well; in brief, from coast to coast.

Unlike Aberhart, Premier Manning does not blend politics into his religious addresses; but nobody believes that the solid listening audience he is building up is doing the cause of Social Credit any harm outside Alberta.

Nova Scotia:

ON THE BOTTOM

THERE was sadness in the eyes of a score of Spanish seamen recently as they watched their ship the *Monte Inchorta*—wracked by fire and filled with water—sink slowly to the bottom of Halifax Harbor.

It was irony of fate that the seamen who battled a fire on their ship for three days on the high seas were forced to leave her at her berth at a Halifax North pier a few minutes before she sank.

After the *Monte Inchorta* limped into port and was berthed, Halifax and Navy firemen opened No. 2 hatch to get at the seat of the flames. But the blaze started to spread and soon was shooting skyward from the officers' quarters. Within hours the ship and her 3,000 tons of general cargo were under water.

The seamen figured that they had crossed the decks of the freighter for the last time. Salvage crews went to work, however, and 10 days later the *Monte Inchorta* was floating again. Now she will go into drydock at Halifax Shipyards Limited for repairs. After that comes the return voyage to her home port of Bilbao, Spain.

SEA TRAGEDY

A TERSE distress signal and then silence.

The former Canadian passenger-freighter *North Voyageur* wallowed in heavy seas off the Newfoundland coast with a cargo of coal for St. John's from Philadelphia.

—CP

NATO IN ACTION: *The first army personnel from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to train in Canada are now studying at the Canadian Joint Air Training centre at Rivers, Man. Seated* (l. to r.): *Major G. Prat and Major S. L'Abbate, both of Italy; Captain K. J. Arril, Port Arthur; Captain Guiraud, of France. Standing* (l. to r.) *Lieutenant W. Newlands, Royal Canadian Regiment; Captain D. Fronow, RCA; Major A. LaMantica of Italy; Lieutenant W. Hall, PPCLI; Lieutenant P. O'Kelly and Flight Lieutenant A. Brown, RCAF instructor.*

For many hours United States planes out of Argentia and Coast Guard cutters, aided by smaller fishing craft, searched the seas for the ship and her 19-man crew.

Then a U.S. Coast Guard plane searching an area 150 to 200 miles southeast of Cape Rice, sighted debris, a wrecked cabin and two lifeboats, one overturned, the other empty.

Several hours later the Coast Guard cutter *Sorrel* picked up eight survivors, six of them Canadians, from a third lifeboat. Hope was still held that the remaining crewmen were alive but no trace of them was found. In calling off the search that covered 8,000 square miles, the Coast Guard reported the men were "now presumed to be lost."

The *North Voyageur* had a unique career. She was a German prize vessel of World War I and during the Second World War operated in the St. Lawrence River in passenger service. She was refitted in Halifax in 1948 for sealing operations and lately had operated under the Honduran flag.

—International

QUEEN MEETS CANADIANS: *During the Canadian Special Service Squadron's recent visit to the Netherlands, the commanding officers were received by Queen Juliana at the Royal Palace. The Queen is standing between Rear-Admiral E. R. Mainguy and Pierre Dupuy, Canadian Ambassador to the Netherlands.*

Newfoundland:

THE HARD WAY

FIRE Prevention Week in Newfoundland produced several serious and tragic fires.

In St. John's on the last day of the week, six persons, including four children, died from asphyxiation in a two-tenement blaze early in the morning. The first day of the week saw a blaze badly damage the CNR station at Stephenville, near the United States Ernest Harmon Air Force Base. On Thursday the hall at Musgravetown, where an agricultural fair was to be opened the next day by the Minister of Natural Resources, was destroyed. A nearby school also burned to the ground.

St. John's has reason to fear fire because the city was practically destroyed twice, the last serious blaze being in 1892. Most of the houses are of wooden construction; the city has been averaging 800 fires yearly lately, according to the Fire Chief.

Next Week
in SATURDAY NIGHT
HOW FAR WILL INFLATION GO?
by Michael Barkway

WORLD AFFAIRS

SMALL BUT SOUND

Belgium and Holland Are Contrast To Troubled Life In France

by Willson Woodside

Amsterdam.

IT SEEMED natural enough, when planning this trip back in Canada, that these two little countries should be squeezed into ten days and a single article. But I was not very long in Brussels before I wished that I had the time and the qualifications to do a major article on the difference that sound governmental policy can make in a free society in a few years.

—Karsh

WILLSON WOODSIDE

Of course, I remembered vividly how much better things were in Brussels than in Paris in 1946. But having just left the bustling Paris of 1950, I was very much surprised to find that Brussels still held a considerable lead. The Belgian capital may have none of the magnificence or chic of Paris, which is one of the great cities of the world. But Paris has no street which can compare with the main street of Brussels, in bright modern stores, neon signs like Times Square, the range of goods on display, or the crowds who are able to buy them. It is the greatest display in all Western Europe.

Enterprise at Work

I felt something strangely familiar about the place, and thought at first it was pre-war Prague I was thinking of; it, too, had this air of bustle, and merchandising methods adapted from the American. The second day it came to me that it was simply that I was back in the free enterprise system. I have never in my life seen such a forcible demonstration of what a boldly directed free enterprise system can do for people's livelihood in a few years, as in this border crossing from France to Belgium.

There is nothing theoretical about it whatever. The Government used its resources after the war to put goods in the stores. The people, seeing things to buy, went to work. The store windows have become constantly more attractive, and the people have kept on working hard. As a result, Belgian workmen earn a good third more than French workmen, with their cost of living only very slightly higher than in France.

That makes all the difference in their attitude. I think I talked with as many plain Belgians, in an average day, as I did with plain Frenchmen. The latter complained, without exception, of how hard life was; and their leaders admitted that the main hold of the powerful Communist Party was due to this. No Belgian complained thus; and in Belgium they scorn the small Communist Party, as they do in Britain.

The Belgian middle classes are passing into the electric refrigerator, washer and vacuum cleaner era, while these work-lightening machines are still strictly in the luxury class in France.

Because the system encourages initiative and hard work, and government policy has kept the money sound, (the Belgian franc, worth less than the French before the war, is now worth seven times as much), there is a tremendous amount of building going on in Belgium, both business and residential. And how these buildings go up! You could see it day by day. (Even the underground railway, to link the North and South stations, the joke of Brussels these 40-odd years, is at last being completed.)

In France, six years after liberation, there is still the bitterest need for housing. But rent laws still based on the 1914 value of the franc (60 times as much as today), patched up ever since but never rewritten to fit the new circumstances, give no encouragement to private building—or repairs. And tax laws, just as out-of-date and patched-up as the rental laws, don't bring in the taxes which would allow the state to subsidize housing on a big scale.

You feel even more strongly in Brussels than in Paris how much France needs a new political deal, and more honest and courageous leaders, to give scope to the energy and abilities of her people. They are, after all, not much more undisciplined than the Belgians. French farmers, the backbone of the nation, work as hard as any.

TOP SECRET *decisions, with a "sense of urgency," have been taken by the military chiefs of the Western Allies, meeting in Washington. Naming of a Supreme Commander is recommended and Gen. Dwight Eisenhower is still first choice. At the end of the week General Eisenhower was in a conference with President Truman, a move which may lead to his decision.*

—Miller

BELGIANS *today do not believe that the Royal crisis, which brought the country within a quarter of an hour of civil war, has been finally settled. It is not expected, reports SN's Foreign Editor, that Leopold will abdicate when Baudoin comes of age. Above are Prince Regent Baudoin* (left), *King Leopold and Prince Albert.*

I may seem to be harping on *work*. But it has been a revelation to come back to Europe and see what enormous wealth just plain hard work can create, or recreate as in the case of the war damage, in four short years. The Soviets get a minimum of effort out of most of their workers by compulsion, a maximum effort out of a few by enormous bonuses. The French get only a half or two-thirds effort out of most of their workers by leaving them in a mood of frustration. The Belgians get the best out of all simply by letting them see that they can live better by their own exertions. And Belgian businessmen operating under this system, I am told, could "tie the French in knots."

All this has the most direct application to the place of Belgium in the defence of Western Europe. Even a visitor's contacts give the feeling that the Belgians have a way of life which they are willing to defend, and if necessary, fight for—something which simply is not true for a large part of the French workers. Belgian and foreign experts in Brussels assured me that Belgium would do her share, and that morale in the army and the nation is good.

Little For Defence

There is, however, the familiar story: little has been done as yet, and there is no general feeling of the urgency of the situation. The Belgians speak of their "corps" in Germany, in a neighboring part of the British Zone. But this is only the barest skeleton, mainly a training establishment whose units may one week be made up of men trained for a full year, and the next of green servicemen just beginning their training.

The extension of service to two years, which is expected shortly, will mean that the present class, with a year's training, can be formed into active service units fairly quickly. There remains the question of equipment. The Belgians don't produce much but small arms, and like the other Western Europeans, they look to the United States or Britain.

It wouldn't be surprising if the Belgians, and the Dutch, were grouped with the British forces and supplied with British equipment. They have continued to wear the British uniforms with which they were outfitted at the end of the war—which gives a rather startling effect, as there are a lot of them in the streets. The Belgian air force similarly wears RAF uniform; and all of its flight orders are given in English.

Not Settled Yet

It is as impossible to leave Belgium without mentioning the "Royal crisis" as it is to go into the history of this deplorable and badly-managed affair. It just doesn't seem possible today that the country was on the verge of civil war—the margin was about a quarter of an hour, I am told—in August, for it is quiet enough now. But those whose opinions impressed me most don't believe that it is settled yet, or that Leopold will abdicate, as a matter of course, when Baudouin comes of age next September. Meanwhile, the boy lives with his father and is presumed to follow his advice.

Crossing the border from Belgium to Holland, the main impression is of greater order. People live at least as well on much lower wages, because prices are much lower—though, of course, before the war the Dutch lived better than the Belgians. There is quite as much building going on, but most of it is to repair war damage, as Holland suffered far more of this than her neighbor.

There is still that dreadful great waste area in the heart of Rotterdam, from the German terror bombing at the beginning of the war. But fine big apartment buildings are steadily closing it in. Similar hard work is rebuilding the farms on the big polder in the Zuider Zee flooded by the Germans at the end of the war.

All in all, this is one of the best little countries in the world, but—as every conversation soon brings up—it is crowded to bursting. The very first Dutchman I talked with, a young customs inspector on the train, wanted to

CONTINUED ON PAGE 55

seasoned to taste . . .

Some like it hot, some like it cold, but here's a casual classic that's equal to the most fickle thermometer. Lokash does it with trim, easy lines, a knowing exaggeration of buttons, collar and pockets (details that give it dash) and the year-round co-operation of a Lightning zipper. It's Lightning's swift, effortless action that puts the change of season at your finger tips . . . in just a matter of seconds the warmth and wind protection of the "Chamy-Tan" winter-lining is in or out. Here, thanks to versatile, dependable Lightning, is a fashion investment for seasons of good taste to come.

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PRESS

"LEG-UP" FROM KEMSLEY

Self-Made Owner of Newspaper Empire, Offers Scholarship to Newsmen

THERE are three young Canadian newspapermen at large, their eyes nostalgically glazed as they remember a year in Britain and envy 24-year-old Jean Pouliot of the Montreal *Gazette*, now following their trail in Britain and Europe.

"Tell me, chaps, was that glittering year just a dream?" wrote a South African journalist to three ex-colleagues in other countries.

The "glittering year" they recall is officially known as the Kemsley Empire Journalist Scholarship. Lucky winners term it a "deluxe Cook's tour" or, in loftier moments over a pint, the "Rhodes scholarship of journalism."

Names apart, it is simply a travelling fellowship given each year to four newspapermen, one apiece from Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. The travel is confined largely to Britain, and the bill is footed by Viscount Kemsley, 67-year-old self-made owner of a newspaper empire which produces 15 dailies, six Sunday papers, and nine weeklies, with a combined weekly circulation of 30 million in the world's most competitive newspaper field.

Big Bill

The bill is far from light. The quartet is brought to England, housed, fed, paid a substantial allowance, taken to every part of the U.K., and shown all phases of British life. "As if that was not enough, we have most weekends off and they give us three weeks in the summer and two at Christmas," one man reported.

The scholarship only incidentally involves studying newspaper methods. The holders do no writing for British papers, may write for home papers if they wish. Lord Kemsley's idea is that they should have a year off from normal routine (each must have had five years on a daily paper and be 30 or under) to broaden horizons and absorb the British way of life.

Lord Kemsley, who has been running the scheme for four years, apparently feels the results are worth the expense. His purposes are two-fold. First, with the world's press being abused, this scheme in one small way may help to elevate the profession's standing and standards. Secondly, by bringing four Dominion newsmen together, enabling them to understand Britain and exchange ideas about their own countries, he can contribute to the general groping for a new approach to Empire and Commonwealth unity, understanding and cooperation.

A warm, modest blend of shrewd businessman and idealistic journalist, Lord Kemsley feels strongly about the standards of the press and the dissolution of Commonwealth ties. Already he has done much about the first problem, basing his action on this view: "Alike in its method of recruitment and training, journalism lacks the formality and organization of other professions." His Editorial Plan, consisting of training conferences for editorial employees at all levels and regular training for beginners, drew high praise from the Royal Commission on the Press. He also arranges sabbatical years and vacations abroad for his editors.

He meets the second problem in part by the scholarship, only project of its kind in the world. Winners spend seven months of the year in London, the home base. The remainder is spent in intensive visits to representative sec-

—Miller

LORD KEMSLEY: *Two-fold purpose*

tions of the country. Broadly, they study all types of industries, government operations, and anything which may give some insight into British ways. Tossed in are a three-week tour of Germany and a cruise with the Home Fleet.

Leaders in all walks of life throw open their doors and get out the tea cups. Government and Opposition leaders, up to and including Mr. Attlee and Mr. Churchill, have received them for private chats.

In pursuit of that elusive intangible called the "British way of life," the Kemsley tourists trudge through factories, tour farms, crawl through mines, meet stars at film, radio and TV studios, inspect Clyde and Tyneside shipyards, visit a Scottish distillery and a Midland brewery, and talk to people all year long.

The year has its hazards. One chap turned Red, is now employed on London's *Daily Worker*, while in another year, two ended up with nervous breakdowns. But on the other side, most get a "leg up" when they return home. Not the least of the benefits is the firm friendships formed with men from other Dominions.

"I'd do it all over again if they'd let me," is probably the verdict of all.

—*Larry Smith* [1949 Kemsley Scholarship winner.—Ed.]

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New Willard Super Master with METALEX

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THEATRE

IN ACTION: *Women's Musical Club: Ann Wickham, John Pratt, Olive de Wilton.*

"ONE FOR THE ROAD"

An All-Canadian Musical Revue Is Ready To Take Its Professional Chances

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HAMILTON

MORELAND

OFF ON TOUR is a group of Canadians, playing in Canadian-written sketches, singing Canadian-composed songs. Première is in Ottawa, Nov. 6.

Each song and each sketch has been tested. Last summer The Barnstormers did four original revue productions at Jackson's Point, Ont. The best goes into "One for the Road." Producer is Brian Doherty ("The Drunkard" and "Arsenic and Old Lace"): chief music maker is Roy Wolvin (Navy and McGill musicals).

Included in the song hits are Roy's "On and On and On," which BMI published after its initial success in the first "Crazy With the Heat" revue, and two songs Roy wrote for his brother Don, "No Place Twice" and the French Canadian "Caughnawaga."

Star of the revue is John ("You'll Get Used to It") Pratt, who toured Canada in "The Drunkard" and "There Goes Yesterday".

TOP: *John Pratt in "Reluctant Doukhobor," by Wolvin and Doherty.*

CENTRE: *Barbara Hamilton in "The Torrid Twenties" song by Stan Martin, Paul Chabot and Roy Wolvin.*

BOTTOM: *John Moreland in "If You Like," by Wolvin and Doherty.*

—Photos by Roye Toles

CONFAB: *"What about it?" asks Brian Doherty* (seated) *of composer Roy Wolvin.*

U.K. & COMMONWEALTH

FOR THE (WELFARE) STATE

British Tories Now See Political Suicide In Opposing the Domestic Hand-Out

London.

CONSERVATIVES in their Party Conference at Blackpool, which has just ended, have had at least the not inconsiderable advantage of talking last. They have heard what the other two principal Parties have had to say, and have been able to figure out the most effective answers.

In spite of this, not even the most devoted Tory could claim that they have brought out anything either new or decisive. No Party seems willing to run the risk of committing itself too strongly or too soon. There is a difficulty about moving forward briskly and boldly while you are keeping your ear close to the ground. And all the Parties are doing just that.

P.O'D.

Conservatives have given solemn warning that, if returned to power, they will unscramble the nationalized steel industry. They promise also to take resolute steps to reduce or at least check the rapidly mounting cost of living. They hope to do this by economies in administration, and by the greater encouragement of private industry—especially the private builder, for Conservatives rightly give a high priority to the vast and still unsolved problem of housing. For the rest, Conservatives, like Liberals and Socialists, are committed to the ideals and methods of the Welfare State. To do otherwise would be to cut their political throats.

The chief aim of these Party conferences is, of course, to keep up the spirits of the faithful and to prepare for the General Elections to come. When? Probably in the latter part of February or the beginning of March, say the prophets. Only a little while ago they were as confidently announcing General Elections in November. This is now considered unlikely, but it is obvious that, with so tiny a majority, the Government cannot carry on very much longer.

PLANNING!

NEWSPAPERS in this country are to return to the wartime rationing of newsprint. This will represent a reduction of about three per cent in the amount recently used. And that was already far too low for British newspapers to provide an adequate service for their readers. Protest is unavailing. The newsprint simply is not there.

Charges are of course being made that the present situation is really due to the covert hostility of this Government to the Press, generally regarded as hostile or at least cold to Socialism.

When the Government cancelled its contracts with Canadian mills, it was warned that such contracts could not be renewed at short notice, that Canadian mills would have made other arrangements, and that adequate deliveries could not easily be resumed. Now the Government knows.

One of the odd features of the situation is that British paper-mills are working at full capacity—largely for the export trade! They are committed to fulfill contracts which cannot be broken, it seems, no matter what happens to home requirements. This is the sort of thing that is known as "long-term planning".

WHITE FACES

SIR GODFREY HUGGINS of Southern Rhodesia is one Colonial Prime Minister who has no hesitation about speaking his mind. In a recent speech at Nairobi he said that he was "horrified" by Mr. Bevin's statement on Africa at the Labor Conference that Britain was "in those countries to help them to self-government, to lead them on the road India has gone, to their freedom"—"them" being chiefly the natives, who are in the vast majority.

Sir Godfrey said he still did not believe that the Foreign Secretary really said it; or, if he did, it was because he was back "among the boys at a trade-union meeting and probably went farther than he would otherwise have done." At the same time, he considered it a pity that such thoughtless statements should give all Africa "the jitters"—all white Africa, that is.

He went on to point out that there is no real analogy between Africa and India. "India was never occupied and settled by Europeans, and it was always understood that one day the British Administration would get out. It went out rather suddenly, and I hope the Indians are enjoying it".

The position of Southern Rhodesia he regarded as particularly uncertain, "in the nutcrackers between a broederbond Dominion in the south and a black Dominion in the north. What a prospect!" But Sir Godfrey said he could not believe there was any real intention in London to abandon British Colonial Africa.

It is, in fact, little more than a year ago that Mr. Creech Jones, then Colonial Secretary, promised white settlers in Africa that the Government would not "abandon them to full rule by Africans". None the less, such statements as Mr. Bevin's are causing tension and uncertainty among Europeans. And the comparison with India does nothing to lessen it. They can see what is happening there, and they consider that the only difference in Africa would be that the chaos and danger would be much greater.—*P.O'D.*

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U.S. AFFAIRS

CLEAN IT UP

WITH helicopters, television programs, comic strip pamphleteering, and a remarkable variety of other publicity devices, the American Congressional election campaign has now wound up in style. Candidates with seats in Congress were kept in Washington by the international crisis until the end of last month but were busy making up in publicity and ardor what they lack in time.

With the spectacular victory in Korea, and President Truman's personal visit to General MacArthur in the Pacific, international affairs have apparently ceased to dominate the campaign, writes Nora Beloff of the OFNS. Orators still exploit anti-Red and anti-Russian sentiments everywhere possible but the Republicans evidently now feel they have a better platform in what is happening at home than in what is happening in the Far East.

In New York, for example, easily the most important item in the political contest today is the administrative corruption exposed within the last few weeks and revealing multi-million dollar bribery in high places. "Clean Government" has knocked virtually every other slogan out of the picture. The Republicans attribute responsibility for the corruption to the former Mayor, William O'Dwyer, who resigned just before the scandal exploded and who is now Ambassador-designate to Mexico.

The Democrats point to the evidence of illegal gambling under police protection in Republican up-State New York and hold Governor Dewey to blame. But both sides agree that clean government and not foreign policy is the reason why New Yorkers should go to the polls on Tuesday.

On nation-wide issues the Government has these major assets: the Korean victory, full employment, booming business, farm prosperity, and the unpopularity of the Taft-Hartley Labor Law which the Truman administration is pledged to repeal. Two rival trade union associations, CIO and AFL, in their anxiety to defeat the protagonists of this Act are cooperating with each other to a degree unprecedented in their entire history as separate entities.

On the liability side, the Government must contend with highly voluble public concern, especially among women, over rising prices, higher taxation which fell just before the elections with the promise of worse to come, and restrictions on instalment buying which sharply reduce the effective purchasing power of the average American voter.

If the Republicans are to gain control of the Congress as they did four years ago—virtually immobilizing the Democratic Administration for two years—they need seven extra seats in the Senate and 37 in the House of Representatives. Without some international calamity or some serious scandal in the Truman Administration at home, a Republican victory on that scale seems unlikely.

IN 50 YEARS
ALUMINUM HAS GROWN TO BE A LARGE PART OF CANADIAN LIVING

Aluminum plant – Kingston, Ont.

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final inspection

ALUMINUM ALCAN The MODERN METAL

Half-way House
between Aluminum Ingot and You

With an axe and a few other hand tools, our ancestors could chop down trees and make houses, chairs, bowls, canoes — lots of things. But all these were heavy and had many other disadvantages. It's different now that we have aluminum — which is light, rustless, won't burn, doesn't rot . . . is practically everlasting.

It takes a whole series of unusual and complicated "tools" to make things of aluminum. To start with, it takes ships to import the ore, ports for unloading, powerhouses for electricity, smelters . . . all these to produce the aluminum itself, still only in ingot form.

Next, it takes a plant like the Alcan one at Kingston to receive these ingots from the smelters and to shape the metal into tubes, sheets, extrusions, forgings and foil. Finally, it takes more than 1000 Canadian manufacturers to form all these into chairs, kitchen utensils, building materials, aeroplanes, etc. — things Canadians use every day.

So, you see, this Kingston plant is "half-way" house between ingot and finished article, between the original aluminum and you. It is a link in the chain of "tools" with which, over the last fifty years, Canadians have equipped themselves to make aluminum articles — creating work and wages for thousands, bringing greater convenience and comfort to modern living.

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MUSIC

ON THE TABLES

MASS IN E MINOR—*Bruckner.* Max Thurn conducts the Hamburg State Opera Choir and Orchestra to present a technically and artistically flawless interpretation of this magnificent work. Victor's more austerely religious recording with the Aachen Cathedral Choir still remains the only complete version (Capitol's has a cut in the *Gloria*) but this choir seems better trained, elicits more of the dramatic. A collector's must. (*Capitol—33—P8004.*)

QUINTET IN F MINOR FOR PIANO AND STRINGS—*Franck.* The Chigi Quintet, composed of five artists of unparalleled virtuosity, fills a much-needed gap in the recorded accumulation of Franck's works. The Quintet may be too austere and wanting in basic feeling for most music lovers but this version (Columbia's Chailly-Richez Quintet version, now being a rarety) should become a collector's item. (*London—33—LLP201.*)

A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM—*Mendelssohn. Nocturne, Intermezzo, Scherzo* and *Wedding March* by Eduard van Beinum and the Concertgebouw Orchestra of Amsterdam. Lightness of touch, delicacy of color combined with superb range of tone preserve the richly fey quality of the composer's conception. (*London—78—LA179.*)

SYMPHONY NO. 1 IN E MINOR—*Sibelius.* The Radio Symphony Orchestra of Stockholm, conducted by Tor Mann have a Scandinavian affinity with the composer but, by way of waspish carping, it lacks the body and proficiency to explore the full possibilities of this heartbreakingly lovely work. (*Capitol—33—P8020.*)

QUINTET IN E FLAT MAJOR FOR PIANO AND STRINGS—*Schumann.* Rudolph Serkin and the Busch Quartet and an LP reissue of the 78 rpm version issued some time ago. The switch provides the usual improvements of sound and continuity. (*Columbia — 33 — ML-2081.*)

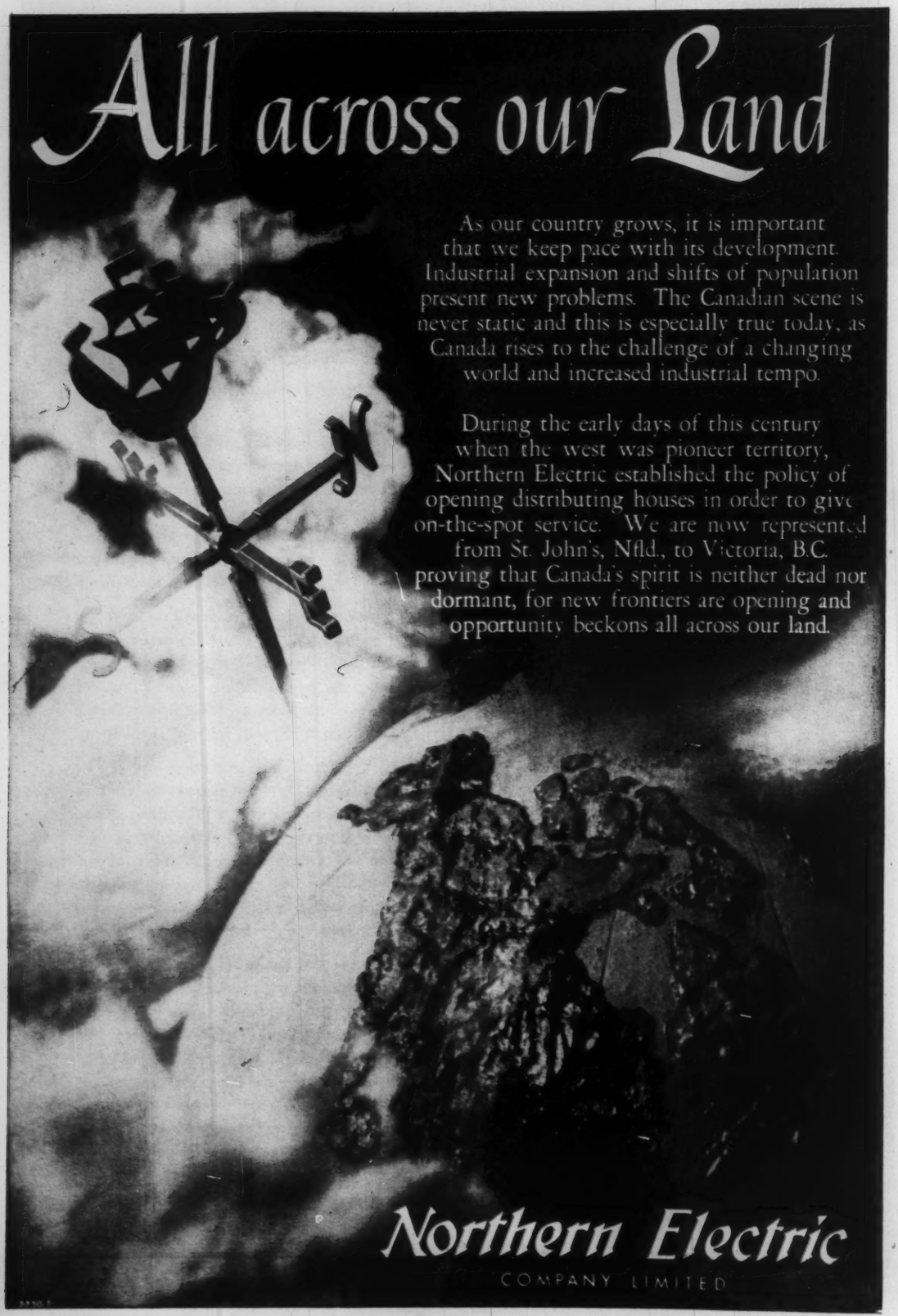
CONCERTO IN A MINOR—*Grieg,* CONCERTO NO. 1, IN E FLAT—*Liszt.* The Grieg concerto gets its 13th recording, by Artur Rubinstein and the RCA Victor Symphony Orchestra. The pianist is at his most brilliant and the recording is glamorous but his accompaniment is workaday and capricious. The Liszt concerto suffers from the same disparity between background and solo performance. But both have Rubinstein impeccability. (*Victor—33—LM1018.*)

ARTUR RUBINSTEIN: *Number 13.*

SYMPHONY IN D MINOR — *César Franck.* The Concertgebouw Orchestra of Amsterdam, conducted by Mengelberg, achieves the superb sweep of dramatic eloquence and interplay of orchestral voices. A rare treat: a Frenchman's joyous and meticulous music expressed by a full-voiced robust Dutch orchestra and a solid, yet sensitive, Dutch conductor! (*Capitol—33—P8023.*)

ETUDES—*Chopin.* ETUDES SYMPHONIQUES—*Schumann.* Alexander Brailowski, surprisingly cold and impatient, makes this fine set valuable as a reference work more than as an interpretation. Chopin suffers from the pianist's sticking to the letter more than does Schumann. Recording: fair. (*Victor—33 (4 sides)—LM6000.*)

FANTASIA IN A MAJOR, OP. 17—*Schumann.* Rudolf Firkusny, brilliant Czech pianist, makes his Columbia début with a masterpiece of piano literature. It was composed during one of the most trying and romantic periods of Schumann's life. (*Columbia—ML4238.*)


All across our Land
As our country grows, it is important that we keep pace with its development. Industrial expansion and shifts of population present new problems. The Canadian scene is never static and this is especially true today, as Canada rises to the challenge of a changing world and increased industrial tempo.
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SCIENCE

DEFENCE RESEARCH POT

Eight Establishments Researching Problems From Germ-Chemical Warfare to Clothing

WHAT'S brewing in Canada's defence research pot? The lid was lifted for a while last week and the nation got a peek. The pot is at least simmering and is fast coming to a boil.

The man who lifted the lid was the Chairman of the Defence Research Board himself — Dr. O. M. Solandt (SN, Aug. 15). Speaking before the Manitoba Chamber of Mines, he said that national safety kept him from giving details, but he gave outlines:

Research on anti-submarine warfare is being advanced at Halifax and Esquimalt, BC, naval establishments. Studies underway also include "possible new types of naval craft which would have greater speed and other special characteristics." The armament research and development centre at Valcartier, Que., is experimenting with guided missiles and other weapons. The new 17-pounder anti-tank shell from here "will be used by Canada's special force."

—Canadian Army

DR. SOLANDT: *Lifted veil for peek.*

Ottawa has a chemical laboratory in the "defensive aspects of chemical and biological warfare" and a radio propagation laboratory in the National Research Council doing research in the north. Solandt underlined the importance of the latter: "No country but Russia is in a position to make the observations that can be made in Canada." Ottawa also has the electronics lab studying military signals and proximity fuses.

Other centres were briefly touched on: Toronto—medical research centre, now specializing on RCAF problems but will gradually expand to include the other two services; Kingston—a bacteriological warfare lab doing "splendid work on some basic problems of defence"; Fort Churchill—a coordinating research laboratory for Arctic studies (*e.g.*, use of weapons in sub-zero temperatures).

At Suffield, Alta., 30 miles north of Medicine Hat, is a 1,000-square-mile establishment. In 10 years it has become world-famous for its field trials in chemical and biological warfare and flame-warfare tests.

BEATER AND PUMPER

TORONTO doctors held the spotlight in Boston last week. More than 3,000 surgeons from the U.S., Canada, Britain and other countries were attending the American College of Surgeons' Clinical Congress. They heard how two doctors have devised a machine that can make the heart beat; how three other doctors have devised a pump to substitute for the one in the heart during heart surgery.

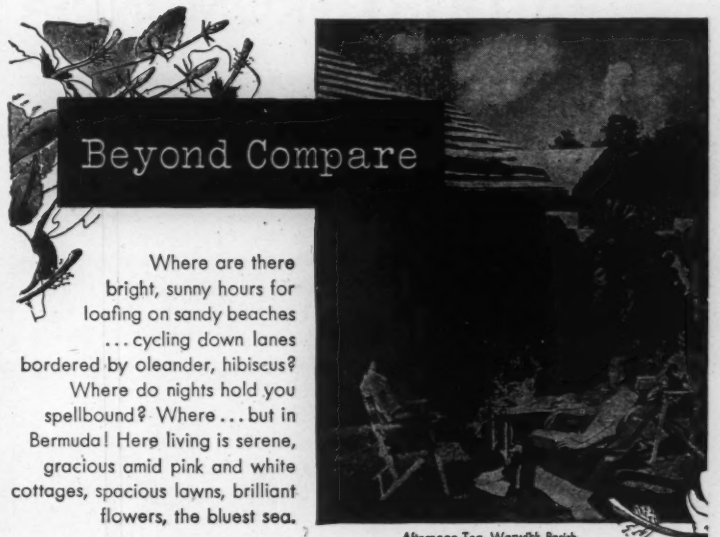
Dr. J. C. Callaghan and Dr. W. G. Bigelow of the Department of Surgery, University of Toronto, built the "beater" in the Banting Institute. (The research was carried out under Defence Research Board grant in the U of T School of Medicine.) This machine has enabled the doctors to switch off the natural heart-beat control and turn on the artificial one, to stop, retard or accelerate heart beat.

Bigelow and Callaghan's invention stopped the heart's natural "pacemaker"—an area on the right side of the heart—by stimulating the vagus nerve. Then they shot flashes of electricity through an electrode near the stilled pacemaker; the heart started beating in rhythm with the electrode's current.

So far experiments have been only on animals, but researchers will use the device on human patients "when the need arises." It is premature to say what the occasion may be. However, when a heart has ceased because of extreme cold, it might be restarted with the beater. And those critical five minutes in the operating room—when the heart has stopped but the patient is not yet dead—may be long enough for the beater to prove its worth.

The "heart pumper" was invented by Drs. George Clowes Jr., I. John Hunter (PhD), and Robert Robertson, in research carried out at the Banting and Best Institute for Medical Research at the U of T. Like the beater, the pump has not yet been tried on humans but the results on animals have been good.

Unlike previous synthetic heart pumpers, this one needs no second animal in performance. The heart naturally pumps blood through the arteries and back through the veins. The blood is re-oxygenated in the lungs on its way to the left side of the heart to be pumped out again. But the pumper intercepts this oxygenated blood and it is pumped back into the body via the arteries leading away from the heart. The surgeon inserting his surgical instrument into the heart can then actually see what he is doing and not be hindered by high pressures of blood continuously flowing through the fast pulsing organ.—*T.W.*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RELIGION

A LIGHT FROM INDIA

THE BISHOP of Madras, the Most Reverend Arthur Michael Hollis, is a visitor to Canada and the U.S. this month in the interest of overseas missions. Bishop Hollis is the son of a bishop and graduate of Trinity College, Oxford. This 61-year-old Englishman has had a speaking tour arranged for him that most younger men would have ducked. During one week in Canada he will speak in Toronto, London, Guelph, Hamilton, Montreal and will participate in a CBC National Sunday Evening Hour from Ottawa. He is visiting Canada under the auspices of the Canadian Board of Overseas Missions and the Canadian Council of Churches.

Bishop Hollis went to India in 1931 as a missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (High Anglican). Most of his time was spent in the diocese of Tinnevelly. While in India he made a study of the work of the various Protestant denominations and was convinced there should be a union. The war years interrupted his work and he returned to England to serve as a chaplain.

He returned to India in 1947 with church union still on his mind. Talks were started between the leaders of the Congregational, Methodist, Presbyterian and Episcopal Churches. Two years ago these communions were joined together and Bishop Michael Hollis became the first Moderator of the Church of South India.

FACELIFT

BLOOR Street United Church in Toronto may be a pioneer in church color design. This 62-year-old edifice in the University district, had a rededication service last month.

The first stone work was begun in 1887 when Bloor Street was the fashionable north end of the city. The colors in the sanctuary were drab and the pews were the conventional brown so common in churches built in Canada. Bloor Street has become a preaching centre for University students in addition to the regular congregation.

When the Rev. Dr. Ernest Marshall Howse came to Bloor United, he found something lacking. Here was a church serving young people that lacked color and presented a certain dullness in décor. Dr. Howse raised the question at a meeting of the Board. Colors were discussed and work began early in the summer.

Now, with everything complete, the drab colors are gone. When worshippers first walked into the "new" sanctuary they were at once conscious of great height and beautiful coloring. Four shades of green have been used, each a bit lighter than its neighbor. The colors tone up from a dark green on the carpeted floor—a carpet ordered from Ireland—to a shade of antique green on the pews. The doors are a lighter green and the walls a soft, mellow shade. In contrast the pulpit appointments are done in rich, black walnut setting off the red, blue, green, violet and brown of the windows. The stained glass windows are augmented with antique glass providing a new color effect and the net effect is one of cheerfulness and taste.

R.G.B. Studios

NELSON CHAPPEL, *former Secretary of the Dept. of Christian Education, Canadian Council of Churches, is leaving for New York to work with John Milton Society for the blind.*

WHY

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RADIO & TELEVISION

POLICE, KIDS AND ACTORS

"ONE of the biggest things in Canada," according to J. Arthur Dupont, is the Montreal Police Juvenile Club, programmed on his station CJAD. Boys who feel they have a grudge against the police air their grievances; are answered by Sgt. Det. Pelletier. The Club itself aims to provide entertainment for boys, such as tickets to ball and hockey games, shows, etc. Funds come from the listening audience.

J. ARTHUR DUPONT

The program started in 1947 when Pelletier came to CJAD for help. Too many boys were getting into trouble and were looking on the police as the natural enemy. CJAD opened the campaign with the slogan "Meet Your Policeman"; urged boys to introduce themselves to the local "cop." A club was formed; membership now stands at over 55,000. Boys apply at police precincts for membership cards.

They are given tickets for some type of entertainment on an average of every two weeks. If they are caught doing anything wrong, membership is withdrawn and they have to earn it back by good behavior. The program seems to be paying off in a lowering of juvenile delinquency in many parts of the city. It is also on French CKAC.

Last month CJAD introduced a weekly "Opinions Please" forum, led by Stuart Richardson. First topic was Crime; was discussed by a reformed convict, a Salvation Army officer, and a criminologist. On Liquor discussion CJAD lined up an Alcoholics Anonymous-er, rugby player, teetotaler and a believer in moderation.

Make Their Fees

Two years ago Dupont arranged with the various Montreal drama groups to do a 26-week series of plays. Called "Montreal's Little Theatre," this program has been well received. Groups include Montreal Repertory Theatre, Brae Manor Players, St. Genesius Players, Trinity Players, McGill Players and Sun Life Players. Each group is given a grant of $50 by the Station, to pay its entry fee into the regional play-offs of the Dominion Drama Festival.

Mr. Dupont hopes to arrange with Western stations for a similar series of plays to be waxed and syndicated for re-broadcast to stations right across the country. In this way, Canadian Little Theatre could achieve national radio scope through the independent stations.

Daily for four weeks before Christmas—the past two years and this year again—children are invited to send in letters telling "Why I Want My Daddy To Have An Electric Train." The best letter writer receives the train (which presumably he shares with Daddy). Last year 1,566 letters were received.

Mr. Joseph Arthur Dupont, President and General Manager, has been in radio since 1924: started with CKAC in Montreal; moved to CRBC in Ottawa; came back to Montreal in 1937 to CBC, then in 1945 started his own station. The letters CJAD are the initials of his name, with Canadian tacked on in front.

■ Introduced three weeks ago was a new radio series, "Life With the Robinsons." On Tuesday nights over the Dominion network, this half-hour show will dramatize family problems. Scripts are by Ted Allan in cooperation with the Canadian Mental Health Association. Each program ends with short commentary by Dr. John Griffin, Medical Director of the Canadian Mental Health Association. Nov. 7 the Robinsons tangle with sex education and on Nov. 14 daughter Kathy has a tonsil operation. Series continues until Jan. 2. Producer is Esse Ljungh and supervisor is Marjorie McEnaney.

■ The original Indian opera "Tzinquaw" by Frank Morrison has been recorded by the Cowichan BC Indians. This is the legend of the Thunderbird and the Killer Whale. The recording is to be broadcast over CBC.

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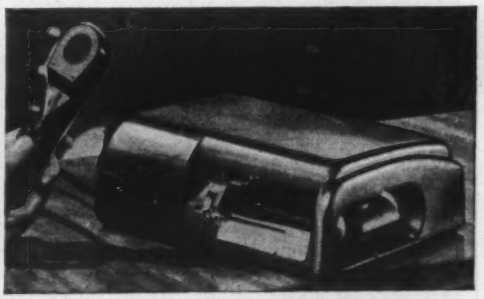

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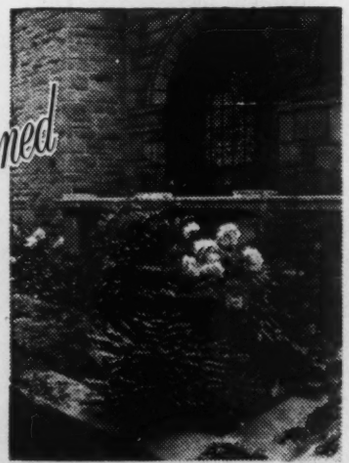

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SPORTS

THAT MANN AGAIN

Ontario Captures the Lacrosse Crown In Occasionally Exciting Series

IN A TOSS-UP series which went the full seven games, Owen Sound Crescents nosed out New Westminster Adanacs to gain possession for 1950 of the venerable Mann Cup. The win, which was sparked by mountainous goalie "Moon" Wootton, gave sparse crowds in Toronto's Maple Leaf Gardens a chance to see some modern lacrosse, and to give the subject some deep thought.

If it was a surfeit of rough play which led to the demise of the old outdoor game, so on the evidence of the Toronto series it will be stalling, ragging, or whatever term you want to use for hanging onto the ball, that will eventually kill box lacrosse.

Especially in the crucial fifth game, the Owen Sounders persisted in protecting one-goal leads until even the sympathetic eastern fans were clapping and booing and the referees had to call stalling.

Experts at ragging a hockey puck can perform wonders in protecting leads and killing off penalties, but the puck is on, not in, the stick. Keeping possession is highly difficult. Not so in lacrosse. With the ball nestling cosily in the gut, a player can keep it to himself under almost any assault. And if he gets worried, he can always pass it to a teammate to continue the process. This can get boring if it keeps on through most of a game.

At Maple Leaf Gardens, the referees called it, but not soon enough. With crowds for even the Mann Cup series averaging under 3,000, the promoters of lacrosse aren't in any position to bore anyone.

After all, lacrosse is still Canada's national sport, even if it has changed a bit since Indian days.

TRUE-BLUE FANS

THE DEATH last month of quarterback Jack Bell of the ORFU Sarnia Imperials was a most unfortunate accident. But it was even more unfortunate that it led to some of the usual muttering about the abolition of such a rough and dangerous sport.

This is nonsense. For every boy who is fatally or even permanently injured on the rugby field, a hundred derive benefits both physical and emotional which they couldn't have obtained in any other sport.

It is significant, however, that the best that "organized rugby" and the eastern fans could do for Bell's widowed mother was to start a fund, and to turn over to it the proceeds of a regular league game between Sarnia and Balmy Beach that was attended by fewer than 2,000 people.

Among all the alleged rugby enthusiasts who are running around in a desperate hunt for Grey Cup tickets, one would think that a few might have taken the trouble to attend the benefit

—Turofsky

MAN MOUNTAIN: *Net minder Moon Wootton sparked Owen Sound.*

contest. Most of them apparently don't get interested in rugby until the last week in November.

An exhibition game between, say, a Big Four team and an ORFU all-star squad might have cleared a substantial sum, but apparently no one brought up the idea.

Early in the season, someone had suggested a benefit game between two Big Four squads for the family of the late Ross Trimble. A date and a locale were even chosen.

But nothing came of it. Club officials didn't want to risk high-priced talent in a contest which wouldn't bring in anything at the box-office.

A practice which *really* can produce injuries is the holding of the Saturday-Sunday double-headers so popular in Montreal. But they *do* produce at the box-office, of course.

HIGHER THINGS

A SPORTS item which did not attract the attention it might have was the decision last month of a promising young senior hockey player, Floyd (Butch) Martin, of the Kitchener-Waterloo Flying Dutchmen, to quit all active participation in hockey for religious reasons.

Martin's reasons for his decision were two-fold. First, hockey (and presumably professional sport in general) was being played increasingly on Sunday, a practice of which he could not approve. Second, he felt that hockey offered only tangible reward, and a good Christian ought to be interested in higher things.

That any kind of honest sport is un-Christian is a view difficult to uphold, but the Kitchener boy is apparently quite sincere.—*Kim McIlroy*

CANNED SALMON

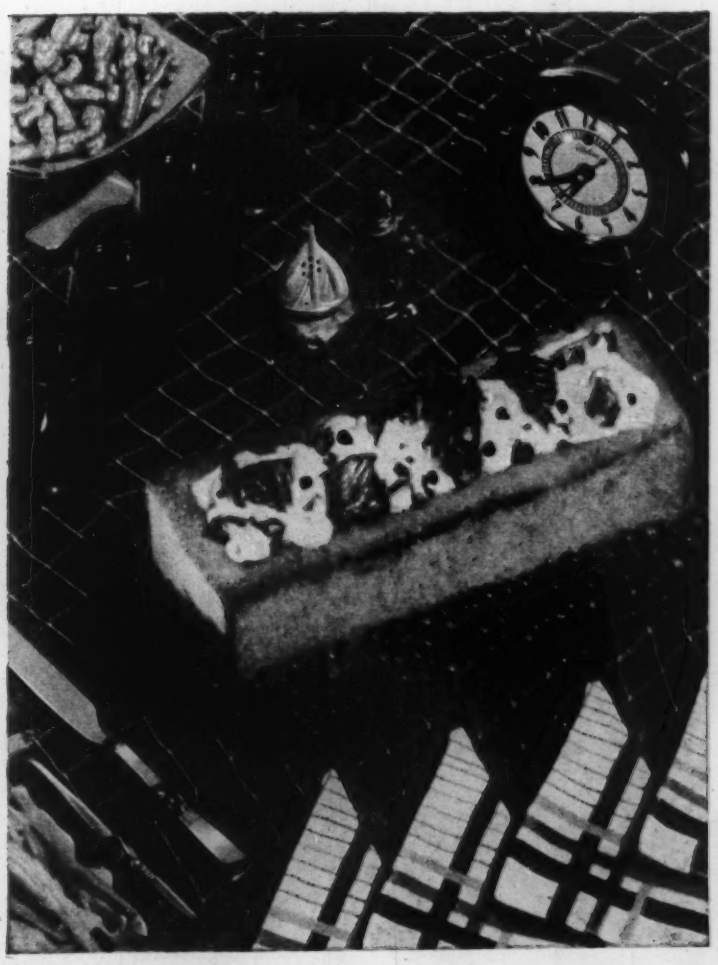
~ *suggestions*

The Salmon Noodle Loaf Ring, illustrated upper left, is just one of a wide variety of ways Canned Salmon helps you beat soaring food costs yet allows you to set appetizing, nutritious meals before a hungry family. Salmon Noodle Loaf Ring is a good example of how Canned Salmon as a "combiner" complements and extends many basic foods to give you good tasting main dishes at a saving.

Dinner party elegance, lower left, comes off to your complete satisfaction with a delicious, eye-filling Salmon mousse. The secret of the popular appeal of this perfect special occasion delicacy is richly delicious Canned Sockeye Salmon. Salads and cold plates made with red Sockeye Salmon, with the icy tang of the sea literally sealed in, is just another way Canned Salmon makes successful meal planning easier.

Salmon Croustade below, is a main dish economy meal that features stick-to-the-ribs goodness and excellent nutritional value. With red Sockeye Salmon, "ways" are easy on budget "means" because Canned Salmon is the perfect extender, hot, cold or in sandwiches. Pound for pound, penny for penny, Canned Salmon is an economical food buy.

THE ASSOCIATED SALMON CANNERS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA



Ricky illustrated this. He mostly draws bears, miners, cows, farmers, moose and bushmen because he knows and likes them.

THE RETURN

BY Edward Meade

Jimmy Wallace had been gone from the north a year, and now he was back.

That June day, a year ago, when he had crawled out of the bush dragging his broken, splintered leg behind him, was a day deep-etched in his memory. He remembered his delirium, the burning fever, and above all, the whining stinging swarm of flies that followed his blood smell.

There had been moments when he thought he wouldn't make it, but he kept on crawling, and then suddenly, unbelievably, he saw the camp through the fringe of shore-line jackpine, the sprawl of tents and tar-paper shacks, with the glint of the blue lake beyond. Dimly, he remembered the blur of familiar faces coming toward him, the arms of friends, and later, the soaring flight of the plane southward to the city.

He had then a year in and out of hospital, of being caged in the den of city life. But at last he sat in the park staring morosely at the diagram of geranium beds and green grass plots, and he thought again of the northland. An overwhelming nostalgia came over him, and he felt a twist at his heart.

He rose and hobbled into the street, straight to the ticket office. His bad leg still hurt, but he was going north. Sure, there was work he could get to do. With eloquent profanity, he derided himself for having taken so long coming to such a simple decision.

* * *

Now Jimmy Wallace was back. He had, of course, expected some change in the camp. Since he left it, the place had become a new name in Canada, a new place in the world. It was another of those Golcondas that Canadians are forever building in the wilderness.

And, too, he had somehow expected that his old friends would be on hand to greet him. After all, he was one of the originals in the camp, practically a pioneer. He had visualized the handshaking, the back-slapping, and afterwards, in some prospector's shack, the long tall yarns, the turning back of time.

But now, standing on the lake-shore, he saw the changes wrought in a year. Everything once familiar had vanished. The old shack camp had disappeared. A town stood there in its place. No one came forward to greet him. He saw none he knew. A man passed him and did not speak. A crew of workmen sorting freight high on the beach looked at him and did not know him. He was a stranger, unknown, lonely, forgotten.

Limping, with his pack on his shoulder, he advanced into the town. It had a tiny post office, a church, a bank, stores, hotels and houses, and workmen were busy finishing a new outpost hospital. Far out, where the road climbed into the hills, he could see the clustered buildings of two mineheads.

Behind the main street, in a new clearing littered with stumps, he saw a painted schoolhouse with a bleached flagpole above it.

* * *

The sight of the flagpole did something to Jimmy Wallace. He would never have said he was patriotic and certainly wouldn't have believed a piece of stamped cloth could move him as he was moved at that moment. It wasn't really patriotism, he told himself—just a flag on a new school in a new town on a northland trail he had helped to blaze. And

was, too, the sudden realization of what it had taken to bring that flag three hundred miles into the wilderness—the courage, the resolution, the strength of a people.

He plodded on. Men and women passed him and some nodded, as people do to a stranger. Children played around trucks loaded with supplies for the mines. From open doors he heard voices and laughter, and a radio playing in an upstairs window.

In the whole town there was no one he knew. Clearly, his old friends had moved north. They were up ahead somewhere in the hills, on a new trail. In time there would be another town. It was the way the country was going, northward, into the new Canada.

Jimmy Wallace felt lost and lonely, left behind, and he stood looking around, wondering what to do with himself. It was then his eyes fell on a crudely lettered sign-post across the road. He read it twice before he realized what it meant:

WALLACE ST.

His eyes sparkled and he threw out his chest a little. He wasn't forgotten after all!

* * *

All at once the sun-glare seemed too bright. Jimmy Wallace pulled his old sweat-stained hat lower over his eyes, and rubbed his chin stubble for a time. Then, hitching his trousers, he turned resolutely across the street to where a truck driver stood by the open door of his cab.

"How far north you going?" he asked.

"End of the road. Ten mile".

"Then you've got yourself a passenger", Jimmy said, and threw his pack up back and hoisted himself into the cab.

Cook, miner, bookkeeper, logger, sailor and soldier, Canadian Edward Meade's best-selling novel, "Remember Me", has been called the finest story ever written about a man at war. But "Remember Me" was published in Britain and is not well known to Canadian readers. The Montreal *Standard* printed it as their "novel of the week." The only bound Canadian edition is available through The Reprint Society of Canada . . .

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INTERMISSION

Goodbye, Mr. Maclean

by Bob Russel

"HARDING, we seem to be arriving sooner than I had anticipated. Would you pull the car to the kerb for a few minutes?"

"Very good, Mr. Maclean."

"Anna, my dear . . ."

"Yes, Edward?"

"You will tell my clients who phone the house that I am in New York on business, and any creditors that I am in the hospital with an aggravated ulcer."

"Yes, Edward."

"Where are you going to be, huh, Daddy?"

"That's enough from you, Oliver. Hold your tongue."

"Yes, Daddy."

"Come now, Anna. No tears. I'm not really being unfashionable, you must remember. And it's only a week."

"WHY'S Mummy crying, Daddy? Because you're going away?"

"Be a good boy, Oliver, and keep quiet. Now, now, Anna. Are you watching the time, Harding?"

"You still have three or four minutes, Mr. Maclean."

"Did you buy the cheap lighter I asked you for?"

"I have it here, sir."

"Thank you. Now, you say I leave it with them when I leave? That's a sort of tradition, is it?"

"So I am led to believe, Mr. Maclean."

"Oliver, while I'm away, I want you to look after Mummy. You'll be the man of the house. And for God's sake, stop that snivelling. Here, blow your nose with this."

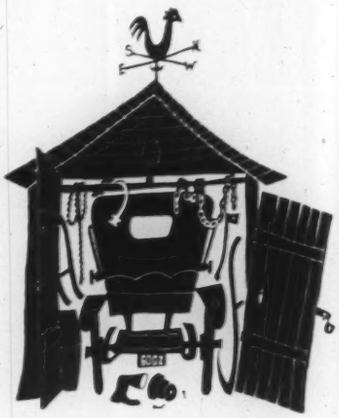
"Cook and I will miss you, Mr. Maclean."

"Nice of you to say so, Harding. You and cook may have the car on your night out next week."

"Edward, I've just thought of something. We won't be able to play bridge on Thursday night."

"That's right. Tell the Howards I am in Ottawa lobbying for lower tariffs on playing cards. Among other things, that is."

"Are you going to Ottawa, Daddy?"



"Shut up."

"I think we'd better go, Mr. Maclean. It might be wise to arrive a moment early."

"I think you're right, Harding. Drive on."

"It's just around this corner. There's a drug store. Have you lots of cigarettes?"

"Thank you, Harding, yes. Stop that snivelling, Oliver."

"Just think, Edward. These are my last few minutes with you. Here, Oliver, blow your nose."

"Is this it, Harding?"

"This is it, Mr. Maclean."

"I do wish you'd been with me that night, Harding."

"It was a shame, Mr. Maclean."

"Roll down your window, Anna. He's coming from that side to speak to us."

"Name, please."

"Maclean. H. Edward Maclean."

"Maclean, let's see . . . Maclean. Oh yea. Drunk driving, seven days. Come with me, Maclean."

The Embattled Gardener

THIS *kind old soul with shears and pail*
Would never harm a nesting lark,
Or kill a moth, or crush a snail,
Or step on fire-flies in the dark.

Yet patience in that tender heart
Is qualified and oddly twisted,
Where pity seems a thing apart
And mercy for the moment misted.

For with his spray of DDT
He resolutely moves about
Dispensing death, quite glad to see
A thousand little lives go out!

ARTHUR STRINGER

PEOPLE

WORLD CHAMPS

■ In Monte Carlo, **Dr. W. S. Stanbury,** National Commissioner of the Canadian Red Cross, has been elected Chairman of the Health Advisory Committee of the League of Red Cross Societies. The League gives advice to 68 member organizations.

■ The Canadian destroyer *Sioux* under **Commander Paul D. Taylor** of Victoria, BC, has earned the title of champion mine killer of the UN fleet off Korea. In recent weeks she has exploded eight mines. Most of these are credited to the destroyer's crack shots, **L/S Russell Martin** of Lacombe, Alberta, and **O/S Kennth Kellbough** of Sturgis, Sask.

■ Vancouver gave a rousing welcome home to **Arthur Delamont** and the **Kitsilano Boys' Band** on their return from Europe. Since May the 39 boys have been praised in England, Scotland and Ireland and have won prizes against adult competition at the Festival of Europe in Holland. "And we are not broke," said Conductor Delamont. "We had rough times financially. But reports that we were dead broke are eyewash. All we need now is money for the next trip."

■ Monks are busy people. And they very often have sidelines which bring in some of the money necessary to enable them to carry on their good works. But the **Benedictine Monks** of Quebec's **St. Benoit du Lac Monastery** have not only made a name for themselves as cheese-makers; they are now helping to make Canadian cheese world famous. Their specialty—the famous *bleu* which is just that—is fast becoming known to connoisseurs the world over as the real McCoy. The curing cellar at the monastery is one of the most modern in Canada. Here the air, as well as the cheese, is *bleu*.

—CP

MONKS *at St. Benoit du Lac prepare their bleu for the curing cellars.*

With Canada already the world's fifth exporter of cheese (42 per cent of production), the National Dairy Council still hopes Canadians will eat more. The many varieties now made, says President **J. S. Turnbull** of Regina, "take a back seat to nobody."

■ Aboard *HMCS Magnificent* in Portsmouth Harbor, **Rear-Admiral E. R. Mainguy** said he'd like to see Atlantic navies hold manoeuvres using Halifax as their base. **L. Dana Wilgress,** Canadian High Commissioner in London, found time to bring a number of British Admiralty officials to lunch aboard the carrier. The *Mag-*

CONTINUED ON PAGE 32

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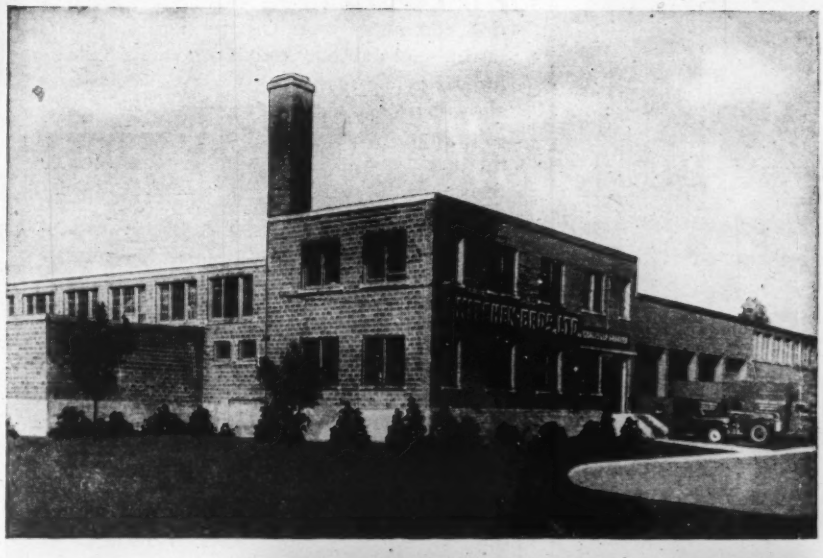

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PEOPLE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 31

nificent then left to rejoin the destroyers. *Micmac* and *Huron* to continue a series of courtesy visits to European ports.

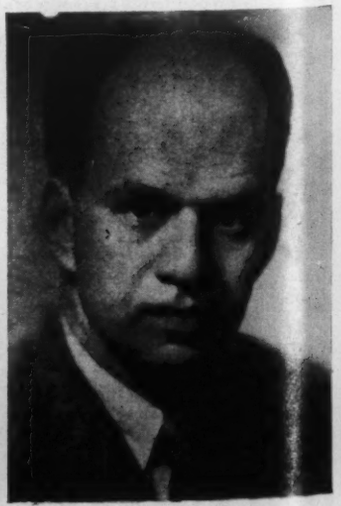
CHAMPS AT HOME

■ **Ottawa City Council** voted 29-2 against a Sunday sports motion. And a member of the Lord's Day Alliance quipped: "If the people of Ottawa want Sunday sports, let them go to Hull. And if the newspapers make a typographic error with this sentence, it will be very apropos." This brought forth a mild reproof from Hull's **Mayor Alphonse Moussette.** "Residents of Quebec," said he, "are satisfied with their provincial laws. Ontario residents will always be welcome here but I feel there is no reason for criticism of Hull."

■ Two Toronto doctors have developed a heart machine which they hope may eventually lead to direct surgery on the human heart. **Drs. J. C. Callaghan** and **W. G. Bigelow,** of the University of Toronto's Department of Surgery, recently outlined their technique before the annual Clinical Congress of the American College of Surgeons in Boston, Mass. (See *Science.*)

■ "Canada is leading the world on the road to liberty," said **Lord Beaverbrook,** referring to the freeing of the dollar, in Montreal last week. He was on a brief visit to accept a Doctorate of Civil Law conferred by Bishop's University, Lennoxville, Que. Similar degrees were bestowed on **Finance Minister Abbott, Lieutenant-Governor Lawson** of Ontario, and Montreal industrialist **Sir James Dunn.**

■ Musical interest and ambitions are on a high level in Mexico City according to **Dr. Heinz Unger** of Lansing, Ont. He was horrified to find that his first concert was scheduled the same day and hour as one by Artur Rubinstein. But he need not have worried. Both concerts were sold out. This means that there are more than 7,500 concert-goers in Mexico City — and on a Sunday morning. According to the Mexican press Dr. Unger was applauded for 20 minutes after his farewell concert.



DR. UNGER *need not have worried.*

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world of women

—George Martin

LEAF DESIGN *was chosen by one client.*

Ancient Craft — New Idea in Hats

MODERN *motif for a chair.*

LARGE TAPESTRY *off Felletin's looms.*

TWO HUNDRED miles out of Paris, for the last century, people of the little French town of Felletin have been weaving tapestries. With their multicolored yarns they have woven fairy-tale stories of cupids, princesses, flowers, handsome gods, into great fabric hangings. But a few years ago — though the weavers' fingers were as nimble as ever — quality of the designs had become decadent. Then two of France's best-known painters, Jean Lurçat and Raoul Dufy, became interested, restored to tapestry its integrity as an art medium.

Claude St. Cyr, Parisian modiste, discovered Felletin two years ago, saw new possibilities. Every day now, little bundles of tapestries arrive in the St. Cyr workrooms in Paris. They are the same multicolored yarns, but woven into hats of infinite variety and color, according to the old art of the weavers of Felletin.

BIRD'S-EYE *view of three tapestry hats.*

Washington Passport — a Typewriter

by Helen Lewis

TIME WAS when a working girl who wanted a glamorous career, packed her bags and went to Hollywood. There perhaps—if she happened to be the seventh child of a seventh child, and was born with Venus in the ascendancy, and had a relative with a bowing acquaintance with a big producer like Darryl Zanuck—she *might* get to type scripts.

With Hollywood receding from the possible job mart, many girls who previously worked on the West Coast are today being found in New York or Washington. If they choose to go to Washington, a job in an embassy is generally regarded as the most advantageous. To many secretaries, the word "embassy" is synonymous with glamour, and alert girls, interested in world affairs, have drifted into these jobs.

But now a job at an embassy is something you don't just "drift" into. It takes careful planning. Certain educational and bilingual requirements have to be met in some; others are permitted to engage only applicants who are subjects of that particular country; and some are accorded more leeway. However, there is scarcely an embassy in Washington where you won't find Canadian girls.

MANY OF THESE GIRLS were recruited from all over Canada early in the war. They worked for such departments as the British Purchasing and Supply Commission, Royal Air Force, British Military Missions, and many other government offices which were part of the vast war effort of the British in Washington.

A large number of these girls have stayed on in the capital, have been transferred from their previous war work to various embassies of the British Commonwealth. Most of them do not have permanent United States visas. They are, however, allowed to work indefinitely for any embassy where jobs are available.

The British Embassy, largest and most important in Washington, has a staff of 500. The British, who have always owned their own embassy, chose Georgian architecture for their headquarters, built some 20 years ago. It has had a rigorous, difficult life. Stricter war and staff economies were practised there than in other embassies.

It is obvious that the British haven't used any Marshall Plan Aid to repaint this stately, dignified mansion. But even the approach gives you a feeling of stability—velvety lawns that look as if they might be a thousand years old (the British have a way with lawns), beautiful magnolia trees. And over the doors, of course, the familiar *Honi soit qui mal y pense* coat-of-arms of the British Royal Family. Instead of long sleek, diplomatic cars, you see parked here, mostly the small sturdy cars of British make—the kind that can easily pass under a truck.

SEALING *the mail, one of last tasks of the day.*

—National Film Board

ARRIVAL *of the Diplomatic Mail. Sgt. E. V. Warren, Belleville, Ont., receives it at Canadian Embassy.*

While the place is immaculately kept, you get the impression that they are still forced to observe rigid economy. There's certainly no air-conditioning which, in the steaming jungle of Washington, is usually taken for granted in such buildings.

But in spite of these seeming difficulties, a "job at an embassy" has its own peculiar appeal. This is shown by experiences of some of our own Canadian girls who have filled some of these jobs during the past few years.

TAKE Rose Norrington, for example. If you had the audacity to try and get a job at the British Embassy, you would first go through her capable hands. It is her big responsibility to interview and engage all the secretaries, typists and maintenance staff that go to make up the complicated "behind-the-scenes" workings of a large embassy.

Miss Norrington was born in England but lived in Edmonton, Alberta, until she came to Washington early during the war to work for the British Purchasing and Supply Commission. She was later transferred to the British Embassy. There her keen insight and unfailing memory have made her invaluable in interviewing people. She seems to have catalogued all types of personnel, even back to chauffeurs and cleaners who worked at the Embassy during the hectic war years. Many of them have returned to 3100 Massachusetts Ave.

The Australian Embassy is much in the foreground these days. Australia is among the countries which sent men to Korea. Also, their Prime Minister, the Right Hon. Robert Menzies, not long ago paid a visit to the capital. Miss Peggy Gordon, an attractive Australian brunette, who is secretary to their Ambassador, the Right Hon. Norman Makin, enjoys Washington, despite a somewhat gruelling job.

She would have been able to produce 20 Canadian girls if they had not all been working at top speed. However, Edythe Parker of Montreal, and Mrs. Ann Warrell of Wingham, Ontario, an ex-Royal Canadian Air Force girl who now works for the Codes Department, took time out to tell us about various jobs in their embassy.

Their spacious working quarters adjoin the Ambassador's beautiful residence and their relations with their Australian cousins are most congenial.

Another embassy that rates high in importance and interest is the Pakistani Embassy where there are almost as many Canadian girls as in the Canadian Embassy. The pay is good there. Two bright girls who work there are Mary Bartichuk and Kay Hinton, both of Toronto. Mary is second secretary to the Pakistani Ambassador, Mr. Ispahani, who she says is always immaculately groomed and looks as if he had just stepped out of *Esquire*. Her particular job, attending to social matters, brings her into contact with many interesting, important people. Miss Hinton, formerly with J. Walter Thompson Co., Ltd., in Toronto, works in the Information Services. She especially likes the Pakistani Embassy.

On Pakistani National Day, the Ambassador and Mrs. Ispahani entertain official and diplomatic Washington at a huge Garden Party. On this occasion Mrs. Ispahani wears the traditional dress of Pakistan—a gharrari. Although Pakistan has had a national holiday to celebrate for just a few years, this annual party has become one of Washington's most popular international do's. This is partly because of the general charm of the embassy and its garden, mostly because of the warm hospitality of the Ambassador and Mrs. Ispahani.

A while ago, the Pakistan Prime Minister paid a visit to Washington and, as the guest of President Truman, he toured the whole of the United States. With his entourage and private car went five secretaries from the embassy and—you can believe it or not—they were *all* Canadians.

The Canadian Embassy, with a staff of 12[illegible] of whom 20 or more are secretaries (spelled with a small "s"), is housed in a handsome grey stone mansion. Inside, it reflects what we have come to

accept as Canadian "middle of the road" good taste—neither British nor American, but easily identifiable as Canadian.

Canada's artistic side is well represented by a display of paintings by Canadian artists. However, an embassy is not called upon to function as an art gallery but as a place of business abroad. People daily come there with a thousand and one knotty problems. These concern not only Trade, Commerce, and Customs but such petty affairs as "How can I get some sterling for my vacation in Canada?" — "Will I need winter clothes?"—"Do the hotels have indoor plumbing?"

Few Openings

Chances of a girl getting a job at the Canadian Embassy in Washington are almost nil. These jobs come under the Civil Service Commission in Ottawa and appointments are made there after examination. At any rate, Canadian girls who are in Washington have already had first choice of whatever positions may be available.

In the Indian Embassy, one of the most popular and colorful in the capital, Canadians are welcome all the way. The Indians also demonstrate their friendliness and preference to this nation by keeping their corridors blocked with cases of Canadian whiskey.

At this embassy, several young Indian students, attractively garbed in native saris (it's only a sarong when Dorothy Lamour wears it), with caste marks on their foreheads, are receptionists.

Should you ask Mr. Jain of the Information Services if by any chance they had any Canadian girls working there, he would tell you laughingly, "Only 25." They have a staff of between 60 and 70 girls including, of course, the 25 Canadians. Among them are many different types, and Mr. Jain introduced a beauty—Helen Gevoga from Winnipeg. Miss Gevoga was recruited in a group of seven girls, all from various parts of Canada. She is enthusiastic about the job she holds in the Educational Division.

Madame Pandit

The Indians are cultured and charming men to work for, and the social life is wonderful, says Helen. Madame Pandit, the Indian Ambassador, who is so popular in Washington, has daughters of her own, takes a personal interest in the girls who work there. They are frequently included in embassy parties. Miss Gevoga, who looks as if she might be a sister of Paulette Goddard (if Paulette had one) would be welcome at anyone's party.

I remarked that the Indians had always spoken with delightful Oxford accents, but it appears with so many Canadians around, they are now acquiring a Canadian accent.

Most of the girls are young and consequently the turn-over in staff each year is fantastic for it seems practically all of their members get married. This seems a contradiction of the U.S. Government girls' stories of the man shortage in Washington. The answer must be that the embassy girls have a corner on the market, for none I have encountered speak of any such grim state of affairs.

If you are a secretary and looking for a job and think that a foray into the diplomatic world might be just what you're looking for—remember that embassy secretarial jobs are hard to get. Of course, it *is* a fine thing to work as a good-will emissary, reception committee, press agent for your country and secretary, all in one. But, don't forget, the girls who have served in Washington since early in the war have already snagged the most desirable jobs.

General salary scale in embassies varies, but most of the girls agree that pay is better than in most business offices, the work definitely more interesting. Average salary runs roughly between $200-$300 a month. It is generally thought that an embassy job is tax free, but this is not always the case.

During war years Canadian girls in Washington had to live herded together, sharing a bathroom with ten (which is all the law permits). Now the housing shortage is less acute and most of the girls are happily ensconced in their own apartments. They have gone through their period of hardship and most of them have now settled down to the daily routine of average secretaries.

But in such a swiftly moving world, who knows what tomorrow may bring?

Beauty:

APPLIED ART

PERHAPS you own all the preparations needed to keep the skin in condition. But do you know how to use and apply them skilfully? Elizabeth Arden is doing missionary work in Toronto with a short course in skin care and make-up at Simpson's. The "class-room" is separate from her Salon, and the fee is very small (creams, make-up . . . in the new "Surprise" shade . . . are provided). Women who have taken the hour-or-more-long lesson emerge looking prettier than they did when they went in. And they have a more intelligent approach to care of the skin. We know because we were there.

■ A way to get around the messy chore of polish removal . . . so simple, so ingenious, you wonder why someone didn't think of it long ago. It's a bottle, built low and square like an ink bottle, filled with polish remover. There's a small stiff brush inside the bottle. All you do is dip your finger tips in the fluid, wiggle them against the brush, and you're ready for a fresh paint job. Called "Pinky."

■ Here's a Canadian invention that has caught on in the U.S. too. "Lipmatch" is a compact little matchbook containing 15 individual lip-matchsticks and a built-in mirror. Each of the "matches," tipped with a popular brand lipstick, is used like a brush. Once used, the "match" is thrown away. Inventors are three young Montrealers still in their twenties. They began with a capital of $200, are now shipping more than 300,000 Lipmatches a month to the U.S.

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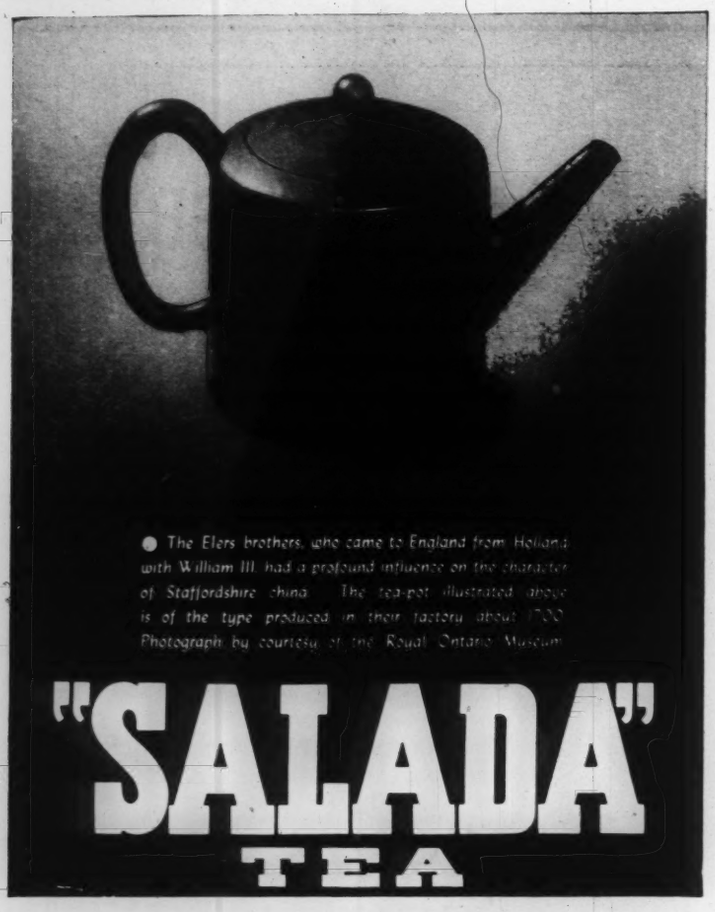
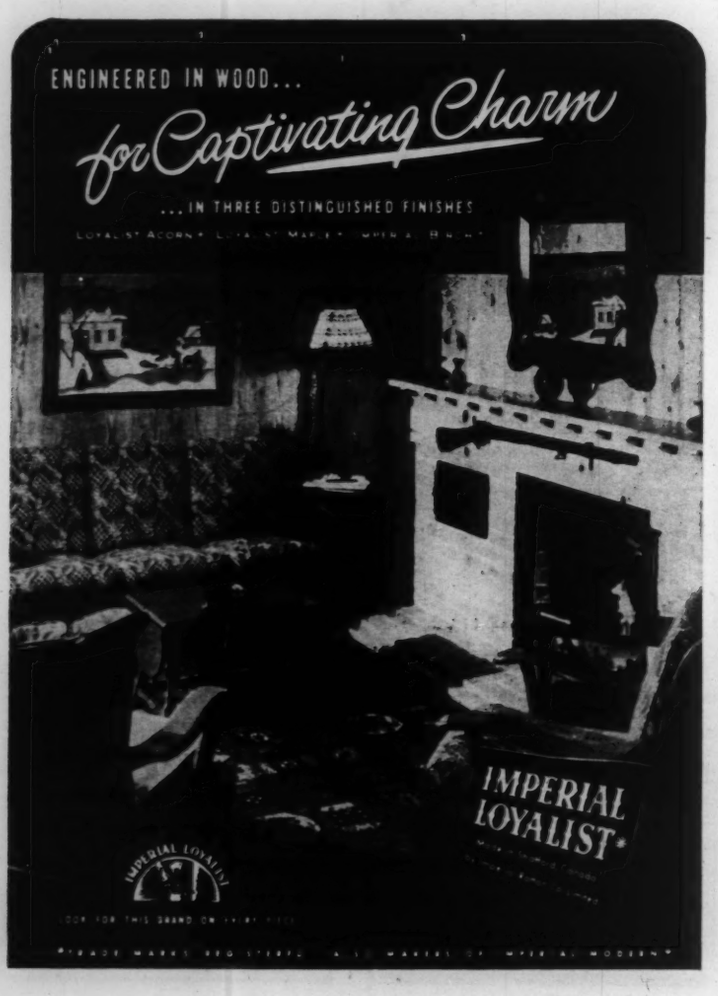

● The Elers brothers, who came to England from Holland with William III, had a profound influence on the character of Staffordshire china. The tea-pot illustrated above is of the type produced in their factory about 1700. Photograph by courtesy of the Royal Ontario Museum
"SALADA"
TEA



Concerning Food:

YOUR CHRISTMAS CAKE

IT'S HIGH TIME to give thought to that yearly chore of making and baking the Christmas cake. Actually it's good fun, but it's an item which requires beforehand planning and a bit of stage managing. You can't just trot out to the kitchen and run it up.

Logical start in planning is to locate your recipe and then off to market for the ingredients. For those of you who are in search of a recipe we present, without change, the Christmas cake recipe published in SN two years ago. This particular cake has been popular and successful among SN readers. For the effort, you get about 12½ pounds of baked fruit cake, costing a little over $7.00 for ingredients. This is a large quantity but useful for gifts. If desired, the recipe can easily be halved.

How To Make It

Baking Pans:

You will require a set of three (round or square) wedding or Christmas cake pans, plus three loaf pans 5" x 9".

Preparation:

The day or night before mixing the cake, assemble these ingredients—

1 lb. (3 cups) seeded raisins
2 lbs. (6 cups) Sultana raisins
2 lbs. (6 cups) currants
½ lb. (1½ cups) dates pitted
1 lb. (3 cups) chopped mixed peel
1 lb. candied cherries
½ lb. candied pineapple or 1 tin diced or sliced pineapple
1 lb. (4 cups) almonds

Wash raisins and currants and spread out to dry on paper towelling. Chop dates, slice cherries, measure the peel and dice the pineapple. If you use canned pineapple, allow it to drain overnight. Blanch and skin almonds and split lengthwise. If you cut the almonds finer, the cake will slice easier but you lose out on the appearance—the same applies to the cherries and pineapple, so take your choice. This little chore will require about 1½ hours.

While you are in the kitchen you might just as well line the cake tins. This is a job we like to dispense with but, so far, haven't been able to devise anything more satisfactory. Use four layers of waxed paper, or two to three layers of brown paper. Grease (use unsalted fat or salad oil) the tin thoroughly first and grease the paper after it is fitted into the tin.

Before turning out the kitchen lights remove shortening, butter and eggs from the refrigerator so that they will be at room temperature for use first thing in the morning.

The next day:

Dry Ingredients:

Measure into a sifter—

3¼ cups *sifted* bread (all purpose) flour
3 tbsps baking powder
1 tsp. baking soda
½ tsp. salt
4 tsps. ground cinnamon

Brain-Teaser:

Puzzle in Walt's Time

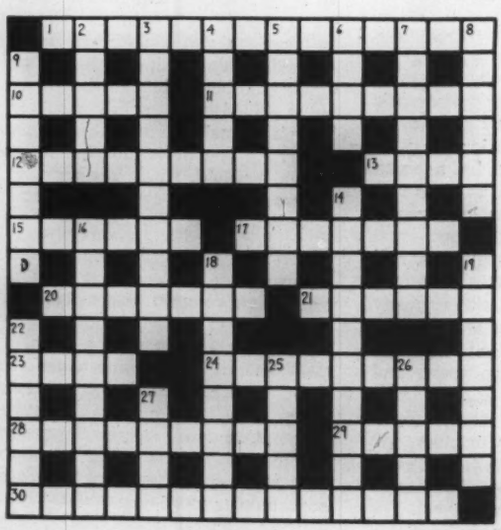
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. End of the rainbow for 14 and 16. (6, 8)
10. This writer needs assurance. (5)
11. I'm Prout, M.P., who makes those speeches. (9)
12. The father of Paris is cut to the heart. (9)
13. The old Colonel has lost his head. (4)
15. Not yet out? (6)
17. The meat sounds dear. (7)
20. Commanding officer, Royal Navy, is 18 man of England. (7)
21. Russian heart of 24. (6)
23. Gathered from the cardinal points. (4)
24. I'm not part of an influential assembly. (9)
28. Get rid of it when 4's outside. (9)
29. The end of uncertainty? (5)
30. Though starred, heigh-ho, they were only bit players. (3,5,6)

DOWN

2. A centaur is his own, naturally. (5)
3. Grieg and Undset. (10)
4. You can feel it emanating from within. (5)
5. Chanced to peep around through the hand? (8)
6. Almost a criminal bird. (4)
7. The warden does it with conviction. (9)
8. The grouser, without whom 30 are six. (6)
9. It might have been pie for anyone but 14. (7)
14. Slippery miss. (10)
16. She really didn't need her beauty sleep. (4,5)
18. Like Capt. Hook? (8)
19. In which Charles II branched out to Kingship? (3,4)
22. Contrary to 28. (6)
25. An apple a day may appeal to the innards. (5)
26. A fool who won't be familiar. (5)
27. Some of the best laid schemes of Disney are of these. (4)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. John Adaskin
9. Barbara Pentland
10. Festoons
11. Icebox
12. Fault
13. Streetcar
16. Fort Garry
19. Space
23. Strong
24. Traduced
25. British Columbia
26. Opportunity

DOWN

2. Orbital
3. Narrow
4. Dupes
5. Sentinel
6. Ill kept
7. Pamela
8. Angora
14. Tar
15. Sargasso
17. Otters
18. Twostep
20. Plummet
21. Credit
22. Ballon
24. Tacit

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100 tablets 70c

BAYER

1 tsp. ground nutmeg
½ tsp. ground cloves

Sift together onto a piece of waxed paper. Remove 1 cup to add to the fruits and nuts which should be in a large bowl (you may have to use the dish pan) and mix until the fruit is well coated.

The Batter:

Assemble these ingredients—
½ lb. butter (1 cup)
½ lb. shortening (1 cup)
or
1 lb. vegetable shortening (increase salt to 1 tsp.)
1 tbsp. almond flavoring
1 tbsp. rosewater (use almond if not available)
1 tbsp. vanilla flavoring
1 lb. (2 cups) granulated sugar
12 medium sized eggs
½ cup liquid honey
1 cup brandy

Cream butter and shortening; add flavorings and gradually add the sugar, mixing until creamy. If you use an electric mixer add the eggs unbeaten, one at a time; otherwise beat the eggs until light and foamy and add to the butter-sugar mixture, beating thoroughly. Add half the dry ingredients and combine well. Then add the honey and brandy alternatively with the rest of the dry ingredients folding in after each addition. The batter may look "separated" but this won't harm the final product. Add floured fruits and nuts and fold in until fruit is well distributed. Turn into prepared cake pans filling about two-thirds full, spreading the batter evenly.

The Baking:

A standard oven will not hold all the cakes for one baking. Store the loaf pan cakes (batter) covered with wax paper in the refrigerator until convenient to bake them. Don't crowd the cakes in the oven!!

Heat oven to 275°F. placing rack in middle position. Place a pan of water on lowest rack to provide moisture (refill when necessary) for the long baking. Bake the small cake (of the set of three) 2½ hours; medium cake 3½ hours; the large cake 4-4½ hours and the loaf cake 2½-3 hours. Remove from oven, allow to stand 10 minutes, then turn out on wire cake racks to cool (bottom side down). Remove paper if desired but it will help to keep the cake moist while being stored. Wrap in heavy waxed paper when thoroughly cooled and store in a tightly covered tin box.—*M.T.F.*

■ Soon you won't have to dye eggs if you like them colored. The hens will do the job for you. It all started with cross breeding of a South American strain of hens who laid blue-shelled eggs. Now they're producing blues, pinks, greens and olive-drab (a product of blue and brown-laying hens). The breeder is planning to intensify shades with each generation of hens.

■ To slice onions with a sharp heavy knife (French knife) with the skin on. Then slip off the skin. Painless, tearless.

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THE "NOT-SO-INNOCENT" ABROAD!

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 13

riac, Jean Paulhan, Georges Duhamel, Charles Morgan, Jules Romains and many others. They talked only of themselves and did not ask me any questions about my books. Canada, for them, was very far. That was all. I went to the theatre and saw many premières of Claudel, Montherland and Giraudoux. When *"Au Pied de la Pente Douce"* was officially published, Flammarion, my publishers, organized a big party where the French intelligentsia was invited. I was not impressed and while drinking champagne with André Maurois, I was thinking of my wife and boys, of the trout fishing I would make in Canada when coming back.

The final impression I gathered from this country was that many, many centuries of culture have produced treasures of art and the young generation growing up has been born with a kind of maturity that stops them from having illusions and hopes to do better. These treasures are so dear to them, that they do not even have the courage to try and imitate them. As Descartes said: *"Il faut faire table rase de tout ce que nous avons connu et admiré."* They cannot. This has led them to intellectualism, an intellectualism which leads them to despise the qualities of the heart. Too much place for intelligence, not enough for sentiments. We Canadians have not their culture, their refinement. We are 18 years old and have the illusions and enthusiasm of our age. We have the blind faith that moves mountains. And a great literature, masterpieces have been built with faith and illusions.

We are what the geography of our country has made us. That is the main difference between ethnical groups. This is why, in a sense, we are nearer to English Canadians than to Frenchmen. After a month in Paris, which I love with all my heart, I, just the same, got very lonesome for our trees, and the sight of the Laurentides in the horizon of Quebec. I felt lonesome for the Canadian sky so vast and so grand. In Paris, you have only pieces of sky.

To resume, I felt like this in Paris: Suppose you would have been a magician and would have placed on the Plains of Abraham, one shiny Sunday afternoon, a museum containing the treasures of the earth and of the universal culture. I would get in at one o'clock. At two o'clock it would have still seemed wonderful. So at three. A little less at four, and at five, I would go out for some fresh air. I came back to Canada; it was fresh air. The Laurentides were still there. What a country we have! St. Laurent, George Drew, with their defects, what good men, honest. My visit to Paris has permitted me to feel what I never had before: patriotism. What a country we have! And you feel it when the vessel gets in the St. Lawrence estuary.

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HONORARY DOCTORS

TWO WOMEN were signally honored last week at the 149th convocation of the University of Western Ontario. Honorary degrees of Doctor of Laws were conferred on Windsor school teacher **Mary Aileen Noonan** and on **Kate Sotham Matthews** of London. Present also was **Lady Eaton,** who had just the week before, received an LLD degree from McGill University.

■ A department became a full-fledged School at the University of BC. Head of the newly created School of Social Work will be **Marjorie J. Smith,** the recently appointed Chairman of National Committee of Canadian Schools of Social Work.

■ A new scholarship had its first winner. This year the Toronto Women's Musical Club offered a $250 scholarship; awarded it to **Betty Jean Hagen,** the young Calgary violinist studying at the Royal Conservatory of Music of Toronto. Last spring Betty Jean was the first Canadian to win the coveted U.S. Naumberg award; will make her NY debut at Town Hall this Nov. 15.

■ A former Dean of Women at the University of Saskatchewan is the new President of the Canadian Home Economics Association. She's **Miss Edith Rowles** of Saskatoon.

■ New President of the Catholic Women's League of Canada is **Ishbel Hutton** of Ottawa.

■ New President of the Canadian Federation of Convent Alumnae is **Mrs. D. F. Keleher** of Montreal.

■ The new President of the Montreal Women's Symphony is a cosmopolitan Canadian. **Mrs. A. Turner Bone** was born in Toronto, educated at Mount Royal College, Calgary, and at McGill University where she received her MA in Economics and History. Mrs. Bone is also Vice-President of the National Council of Women.

■ A summer school course in music paid off for **Irene Kwasniak,** a 21-year-old violinist of London, Ont. Irene attended the George Peabody School of Music in Tennessee and while there won a scholarship for the School of Music of Baylor University, Texas.

■ **Ruth Catherine Aiken** has resigned from the teaching staff of the Montreal General Hospital to accept the position of Assist. Sec'y-Registrar of the Assoc. of Nurses of Quebec. Ruth is a graduate of MGH and also of McGill (BA and BN). She served two years as nursing sister with the CAMC.

■ Elected Vice-Governor of District 11 Zonta International was **Mrs. Ruth Badgley Shaw** of Montreal. Mrs. Shaw was Chairman of the Zonta International convention held last Spring in Quebec City; has been active in Red Cross (was first Provincial Director of the Junior Red Cross in Quebec) and was one of the first two women in Quebec appointed on Provincial Commission on Protestant Education.

■ "The Queen Mary Carpet Fund of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire has realized $30,000 of its $100,000 objective." — IODE announcement.

■ Compliments are flowing in to Ruth Springford for her performances as Queen Victoria in Stage 51's productions of "The Young Victoria" and "The Widow of Windsor." Special interest was focused on these two adaptations of the Laurence Housman "Victoria Regina" plays with the news that "The Mudlark," with Irene Dunne as Victoria, has been chosen for the annual Royal Film Show in London, England.

And on Nov. 10, Ruth does another Royal Lady when she plays the lead in "Mary of Scotland" on the Ford Theatre, produced by Alan Savage.

—HOWARD

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Woman of the Week:

Technique for Everything

by Betty Sigler

PIONEER in helping Canadian women make their skills pay in comfort and cash is Mme. Mathilde Ouellette, directress of the School of Female Trades in Montreal. Courses there are designed for the housewife whose life hinges on her family but who does not want to pour out her last drop of energy over the stove.

—H. H. Trevor-Deutsch

MME. OUELLETTE

Mme. Ouelette believes that a woman can keep her honored place in the home and still fit into the modern world. Her pupils drop the painstaking methods they learned as convent schoolgirls. Instead, they learn industrial shortcuts in cooking, sewing, fancywork and millinery that can be used in an ordinary household. When they graduate their families will be looked after better, with less effort. They will be able to earn money without neglecting their homes for an hour.

Strong-featured, alert and energetic, in her early 50's, Mme. Ouellette contrasts vividly the old and the new in French Canada. Her roots go deep into the Quebec countryside. In appearance she's a typical *Canadienne*. A Montrealer for the past 30 years and a widow for four, she has pioneered in household science education.

"My father was a teacher and I was born with teaching in my blood," she declares. At 16 Mathilde Chagnon was in charge of a grade school in her native County Drummond, south of Montreal. As the eldest of nine children, she also had early experience at keeping house.

Later she went to the city, taught elementary school for 18 years, then married Donat Ouellette, a building contractor.

"There is a technique for everything," she tells her pupils today at the school sponsored by the Provincial Government. "Anybody can be a carpenter. Anybody can cook. But if you want to do it well you have to learn the technique."

After her marriage she spent two years earning her domestic science instructor's diploma. Then she studied food chemistry, hygiene, psychology, dressmaking — anything that would help a wife and mother. Today she still reads eagerly all books on nutrition and psychology. Biographies of dedicated men like missionaries and scientists are her other favorite books.

For Mrs. Ouellette, who has no children, knowledge was a loan to be invested for humanity. During the lean Thirties the Quebec Government sent unemployed workers and their families to settle the Abitibi country. Without pay the former village school teacher taught the women how to keep house once they got beyond the last general store, drawing on information as old as salt pork and as new as vitamins.

"You don't need oranges," she told her pupils then as she does today. "Potatoes and cabbage have just as much Vitamin C"—a handy bit of food lore to take back to a large family with a small income.

The School of Female Trades is the only one of several such centres to have survived its first term. Mme. Ouellette has directed it from the opening session with a keen eye to economics.

"If eggs are too expensive to use in pancakes next winter," she says, "you always have snow. That will make them rise just as well. But," she warned the class as she gave out the frontier recipe, "no phone calls while the snow melts."

To Mme. Ouellette homemaking is a vocation to be taken as seriously as an article of faith. She believes devoutly in scientific nutrition. "For heaven's sake, give your children oatmeal," she urges students who grew up in homes where good eating meant meat three times a day.

"With this you serve a fruit dessert," she explains as she garnishes a sizzling plate of pork chops with salad greens. "In the country air you might be able to digest a heavy pastry but if you work in an office you'll never get away with it."

"One can always improve" is Mme. Ouellette's watchword and she gives her six assistants a morning a week to do just that. The pupils stay home and the teachers work on intricate patterns in dressmaking or culinary refinements. While the teachers feel that they could use an occasional morning off, all agree on the value of the *cours de perfectionment*.

The directress is proud of the family spirit in the school where many a mother has sent from two to eight daughters. Dozens of graduates come to the annual exhibition to show Mme. Ouellette their babies dressed in the clothes that *Maman* learned to make after a day behind a counter. Now *Maman's* handiwork is a marketable asset that makes a difference in the family budget.

Her gaze trained on the future, Mme. Ouellette has always taken pride in the traditions of Quebec. When the head of Greece's technical education program visited the School of Female Trades, he began his dinner with a bowl of French pea soup. The main course was a roast suckling pig from Cap de la Madeleine and the dessert, an amber maple filling in flaky pastry, might have come straight from the sugar bush.

She sums up her career of building on the French Canadian heritage a generation of capable 20th Century homemakers when she declared, "We can still receive in style with the dishes our grandmothers made."

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UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS

The University Court of the University of St. Andrews invites applications for appointment as the James Mackenzie Professor of Child Health in the Senior Medical School (Dundee) of the University of St. Andrews. The salary attached to this appointment is £2750 per annum, together with F.S.S.U. benefits. The University operates a scheme of Family Allowances, and a grant towards expenses of removal may be made. Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned or from the Secretary, National Conference of Canadian Universities, c/o McGill University, Montreal. One copy of the application together with testimonials and the names of three referees should be lodged with the undersigned not later than 15th January, 1951.

DAVID J. R. RITCHIE,
Secretary.

The University,
ST. ANDREWS.
18th October, 1950.

BOOKS

BEARS AS PEOPLE

HUNTING AMERICAN BEARS — by Frank C. Hibber.—*Longmans, Green—$6.25.*

FOR the confirmed hunter, these varied and well-written stories of bear hunts all over the North American continent will prove wholly fascinating. To the non-hunter, however, it will be a puzzle from first page to last how a man can combine such an admiration and affection for bears with a perfect willingness to shoot them down whenever the occasion offers, for neither food, profit, nor self-preservation.

Mr. Hibben describes 13 different bear hunts, in most of which he participated himself. He describes them in great detail and he takes particular pains to see that the hunted animal emerges as a character — sometimes sly, sometimes ferocious, sometimes just plain scared.

He says that "Bears are like people. They are all different and generally unpredictable." The hunts, though, seem to be all the same, and quite predictable in that the bear gets his in the end. Consequently, when the reader comes to the chapter entitled "One Bite Is Enough," in which the bear bites the man and gets away, it is difficult not to exult.

There is plenty of authentic, if specialized, nature lore in this book, and the action is pretty often exciting. The bear, in his myriad varieties, comes through as an animal of considerable intelligence and resource. If only he knew how to shoot a repeating rifle, the hunts might have very different conclusions.

For the hunter "Hunting American Bears" is a must for the library shelf. For the browsing reader, the best part of the book will be the excellent illustrations in gravure by Paul Bransom.

—*K.M.*

EXPORT ONLY

FOOTLOOSE IN CANADA—by Horace Sutton —*Clarke, Irwin—$5.00.*

THE Travel Editor of the *Saturday Review of Literature* has developed a witty and urbane manner of treating travel talk. The formula worked beautifully (or so it seemed when we read it last year) in "Footloose in France".

But his grand tour of Canada will probably seem pretty superficial to Canadians who like to dig their own country in a more leisurely fashion. However, since the book has been prepared for Americans who want to go on their handiest foreign vacation, rather than for Canadians, the Sutton-selected facts, advice and comment will probably serve our purpose—*i.e.*, get Americans up here to spend their precious Yankee dollars.

The book is well illustrated and Sutton conscientiously credits all the Canadian railway publicity people, Chamber of Commerce secretaries, *et al* who helped him make his calls. As in any U.S. publication when it takes a look at us, there will be a curiosity here for Canadians who want to see what their neighbors have to say about them—and no matter what they say, never quite being satisfied.—*J.Y.*

—CPR

"Different and unpredictable"

HIGH ADVENTURE

THE KON-TIKI EXPEDITION—by Thor Heyerdahl—*Nelson—$3.00.*

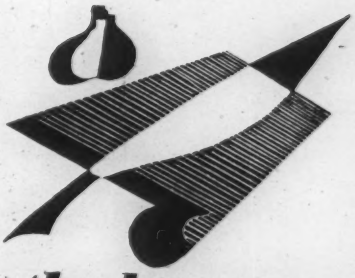
COMPTON Mackenzie calls "The Kon-Tiki Expedition" "the best adventure story for the last quarter of a century"—which seems like a pretty reasonable estimate. This remarkable book appeals to the imagination on two levels: first, as a pure adventure, an epic struggle of men against the elements which the men are content to wage wholly on the enemy's terms; secondly, as the exciting vindication of a scientific theory by means of a practical experiment.

Thor Heyerdahl, a Norwegian anthropologist, having studied the primitive cultures of both South America and the South Sea Islands, formed the opinion that the original Polynesians had come from the Western coast of South America and not, as most scientists believed, from the Eastern shores of Asia. Armed with an impressive amount of corroborative evidence he presented his theory to the learned societies of America, only to have it thrown out of court on the well-substantiated grounds that the aboriginal Americans were a shipless race and could never have made a voyage of 4,000 miles across the stormy waters of the South Pacific.

But there was another factor: although these people had lacked ships, they had had rafts, built from the fabulously buoyant balsa wood which they gathered in the jungles of Ecuador; so, Heyerdahl set out to prove, by a practical demonstration, that such rafts, taking advantage of the prevailing equatorial currents, could have been sailed from the coast of Peru to the Polynesian islands.

Enlisting the help of five companions—most of them veterans of the Norwegian underground, men who knew neither fear nor fatigue—Heyerdahl set off for Peru, where he and his colleagues constructed a raft by purely primitive means—scorning the use of such modern conveniences as nails, wire rope or metal of any kind.

The story of this voyage is an epic



the browser

There are only two kinds of people who enjoy counting the days until Christmas—the eager young hopefuls and those enviable individuals who start collecting Christmas gifts when the squirrels start hoarding nuts! Smith's have something special for both these lucky groups in a book called THE GOLDEN PINE CONE ($2.75) for it's a tale full of magic, wonder, and excitement for the young and that makes it a sure-fire present for the farsighted grown up to lay hands on right now. *The Golden Pine Cone* is by Catherine Anthony Clark, a new Canadian author with a remarkable touch for that difficult blending of fact and fantasy that children love; the background is the lovely mountainous country of British Columbia, which has a magic of its own, and the action has the swift, absorbing quality of a dream. What we like particularly is the fact that there is nothing skimpy about this story—there are nineteen good solid chapters that are full stories in themselves (ideal for reading aloud) and Clare Bice's pictures fit the book to perfection.

Speaking of perfection, that's the very word that springs to mind when you examine the "made in England" leather things proudly displayed at Smith's—perfection of detail and finish that marks each piece as the work of a craftsman. But something new has been added (perhaps we should say, subtracted) for the prices are astonishingly low! For instance, British-made billfolds of real hide begin at $1.95 and $3.50 and go on from there to almost any price you care to mention; wallets, writing-cases, picture-frames, desk sets, and jewel cases are here at what seems to us pre-war values; a jewel-case that strikes just the right note of sophisticated elegance is a diminutive suitcase of natural pigskin with leather-faced moveable trays lined with padded brown velvet — price, $23.95. The farsighted will be snapping up these beauties before you can say Santa Claus!

But even the rest of us mortals, foredoomed to frenzy as from December 20th, realize that Christmas cards wait for no man. From England there are handsome reproductions of the old masters in full colour at 25c each and traditional hunting scenes in all their festive colouring at the same price, and there are snow scenes in blue and white which make most effective and good-looking Christmas cards at just 10c each. The inimitable French-Canadian pair, Sim and Simar, supply some of the charming and original designs that Smith's suggests as personal cards, complete with your name, at 25 for $5.50 — there's a snowman by Simar with an endearing battered-but-unbowed air and in another three hovering angels give the perfect seasonal tone. As to "Les Veillards" and "The Good Brothers" by Sim, they are fast becoming classics.

In fact, you'll find your Christmas sleuthing has been done for you by

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of courage and resourcefulness. During the first few days, drifting through the treacherous Humboldt Current, they lived next door to death at every moment. Then, launched into the more amiable waters of the Equator, they began to enjoy life. Their piscatorial activities were an angler's dream: each morning they breakfasted on the flying-fish which had dashed themselves to death on the deck of the raft; just for sport they hauled up man-eating sharks by the tail, flirted with whales and dolphins and octopi, gazed on monsters of the deep as yet unclassified in the picture-books of natural science. They braved sun and storm and near-shipwreck with the calm courage of good scientists and brave men.

At the end of the book Heyerdahl modestly observes: "My migration theory was not proved by the successful outcome of the Kon-Tiki expedition . . ." This is modesty indeed, for every scrap of evidence, including the successful outcome of the voyage, tended to corroborate the theory. But for the general reader all this is secondary; the important thing is the voyage itself, the marvel and the mystery of it, and the honesty and high good humor with which the story is told.—*J.L.W.*

HOBBY LOBBY

CUT AND ENGRAVED GLASS—Dorothy Daniel—*McClelland & Stewart—$6.75.*

■ The latest title to be added to the series "The Collectors' Guide to American Wares" is the first complete history of the subject. In 18 chapters, 222 photographs and 50 drawings of patterns of the ornate period of American glass, the Brilliant Period (1880 - 1905), Mrs. Daniels records and describes all important motifs, patterns and trademarks extant. The book thus acts as an authentic and important reference book in a hitherto neglected phase of collecting.

OLD DOLLS—Eleanor St. George—*McClelland & Stewart—$2.50.*

■ A quaintly charming little book on a highly specialized hobby sets forth in 19 chapters a description of the most collectible dolls. The author is a recognized authority on the subject and has had a hand in building most of the best-known collections in the United States. With 77 photographs illustrating highly readable text, Miss St. George combines her knowledgability with an enthusiasm that will capture even those only remotely interested in the subject.

WEDGWOOD—Jean Gorely — *McClelland & Stewart—$2.50.*

■ Miss Gorely's little book on Wedgwood pottery belongs, as does Miss St. George's book on dolls, to the "Collector's Little Book Library". Its purpose is to serve as a handy guide to recognition and appreciation of the eighteenth-century craftsman. She traces the history of the family, describes in detail the designs used and also gives some hints about the secrets that have made Wedgwood her first love in the field. Ninety-seven illustrations and an introduction by Charles Messer Stow.

UNIVERSITY RECOGNIZES CANADIAN WRITERS

THREE awards to be known as "The President's Medal, University of Western Ontario, London," are to be awarded annually for the best short story, article and single poem written by a Canadian citizen and published in the English language in any calendar year. The judging has been entrusted to the Governor-General's Awards Board, Canadian Authors Association. Announcement of the awards was made at a meeting of a special Canadian Authors Association committee. From left: Dr. Frank Stiling, Assistant Principal, University Colleges and President, London Authors Branch; Scott Young, internationally-known Omemee author, who suggested wider recognition for Canadian writers, both members of the Authors National Executive; Dr. G. Edward Hall, President, University of Western Ontario, who is showing a prototype of the new medal; and Franklin Davey McDowell, Chairman, Governor-General's Awards Board.

FILMS

THE MINORITY GROUPS NOW GET ATTENTION

HOLLYWOOD is in very much the position of the old woman in the shoe. She has so many audiences to satisfy she doesn't know what to do. As a rule she yields most frequently to those who make the loudest clamor—the ones who want Hopalong Cassidy action, daytime serials, technicolor musicals and million-dollar productions which set out to prove that Betty Grable is just a small-town girl who happened to have the luck and the legs to succeed. Once in a while, however, the industry finds time for her minority groups and we get a film like "All About Eve."

The preview audience for "All About Eve" filled a good-sized city theatre; and while the lobby comment was enthusiastic there were plenty of head-shakings over the picture's future. Everyone agreed it was a highly entertaining film. Almost everyone added that it would never go with small-town audiences.

POSSIBLY it won't. But there will be many small-town people who will enjoy it, and plenty of city people who will be offended and alarmed by its continuous lively skepticism. In any case it is an interesting departure from Hollywood's usual policy, which is to spread its material as widely and thinly as possible, in the hope of picking up quantities of loose change from all over the country.

"All About Eve" doesn't, to be sure, run any of the risks of the usual "prestige" picture. It isn't *avant garde*, and it doesn't pretend to have anything significant or profound or even unfamiliar to say. Its novelty lies in its wit, style and hard cutting edge, qualities that Hollywood usually takes over, in muffled hand-me-down form, from Broadway. As it stands, it is a piece of entertainment that Broadway, reversing the order, might very profitably borrow from Hollywood, cast and all.

THIS IS the story of Eve Harrington (Ann Baxter), a wide-eyed novice who moves in on a famous Broadway actress (Bette Davis) and, in the fashion of the notorious cow-bird, ousts her predecessor from her position in order to occupy it herself. In this case the story's outward cynicism is matched by the blandest worldly candor imaginable. In the opening sequence all we need to know about Eve is reflected in the faces of three or four of her victims who have watched her ruthless ascent and are on hand to see her receive the theatre's highest award for acting. The remainder is a brilliantly informative fill-in of the detail.

The film is a belated triumph for Bette Davis, who has never had a better opportunity to display both her emotional talent and her stylish gifts as a comedienne. In the role of Eve, Anne Baxter has a complex and thoroughly noxious part, and though less spectacular than Miss Davis, she is equally impressive. With the exception of George Sanders who plays a

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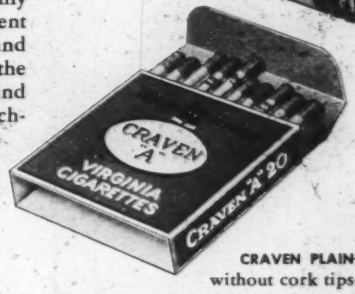

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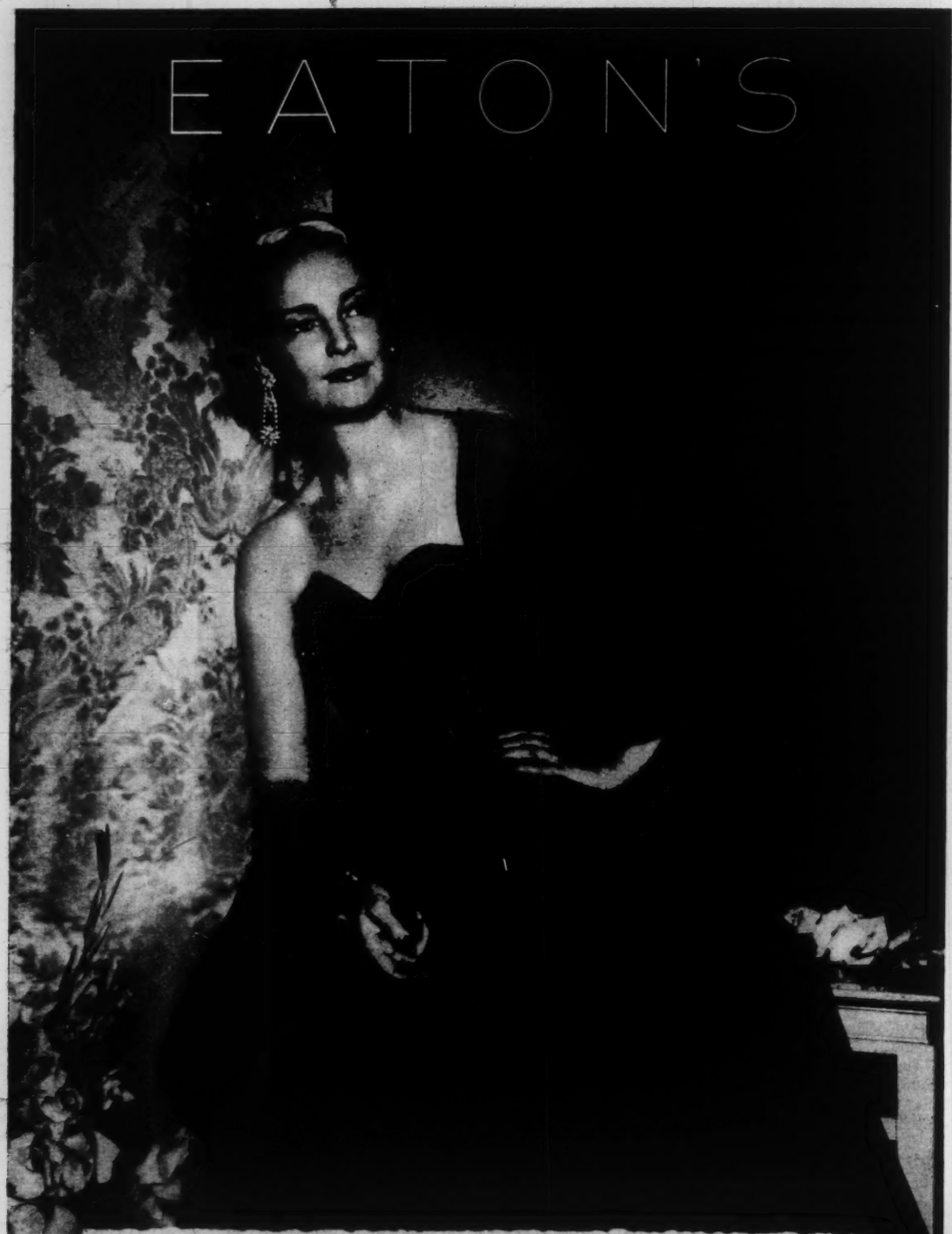

Starlight moods Enchantment in gossamer green borrowing the glow of gold, lavish with embroidery and emphasizing the opulence of evening fashions at EATON'S

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poisonous dramatic critic in his top-loftiest style, the men in the cast have little to do except succor and abet the battling ladies.

The picture ends with a rather conventional epilogue — actually one would have preferred to go on to the ensuing cocktail party, if only to listen to more of Joseph Mankiewicz's lightly searing dialogue. Though occasionally sententious, the people here are rarely dull. For the most part they are vividly alive in their contrived story setting. They are surface types of a familiar sort, but Mr. Mankiewicz cuts several degrees below the surface. What he and his cast reveal may occasionally be deplorable, but it is almost invariably diverting.

THE English picture "Morning Departure" is another film which presents a familiar theme with unfamiliar vigor and freshness.

This is the story of a British submarine which encounters a mine left over from the late war, and goes to the bottom, 90 fathoms down. Of the 12 survivors eight are able to float to the surface. The remaining four, lacking special emergency equipment, must wait below for the salvage crews to bring them to safety.

As usually happens, one of the submarine crew behaves badly and has to be disciplined. Inevitably, too, he recovers his sense of manhood under the dire pressure of events, with a little additional pressure from the scenario department. Richard Attenborough makes the transition persuasively enough and John Mills cuts a fine manly figure as the submarine captain who stays down with his ship.

The chief interest of the film, however, is in its vivid documentary approach to fairly unfamiliar material. No predicament could be more desperate than the one depicted here, and no work of rescue more hazardous. The film plays up every element of tension and anguish but handles them with sobriety and a workmanlike care for detail. The part played by John Mills is close enough to his role in "Scott of the Antarctic" to foreshadow the tragic ending; but while the film follows a well-established design it is still fresh, compelling and worth seeing —*Mary Lowrey Ross*

—Eagle-Lion

"MORNING DEPARTURE"

THE LIGHTER SIDE

That Monster Petition

by Mary Lowrey Ross

THE FEUD between Miss A. and her landlord Mr. McQuibbin has been going on for almost a dozen years, and involves periodical exchanges of demands and reproaches. According to Miss A., Mr. McQuibbin is a small, grey, mean individual, with a tendency to stoop and sniff—occupational habits, she says, contracted from peering into tenants' ice-boxes. Actually they rarely meet. Their contacts as a rule are made by icy correspondence, through their lawyers.

Miss A. has showed me this correspondence which is a fairly complete little dossier of one of the major frustrations of our era. Early in their relationship Miss A. wrote Mr. McQuibbin complaining about the pigeons which infested the building. The noise and disorder were intolerable, she pointed out, and the personal habits of the pigeons a disgrace. She demanded their removal. Mr. McQuibbin ignored this communication for almost a year, then wrote to say that the tenants were complaining about Miss A.'s disrupting habit of trying to rout the nesting pigeons with a clothes-prop. A number were demanding the removal of Miss A.

Nothing came of these exchanges. In their landlord-tenant relationship, Miss A. and Mr. McQuibbin were as firmly united as though by an unhappy marriage in which either withdrawal or concession is out of the question. As a result they have had to take whatever comfort was possible from futile bickerings through the mails.

THUS Miss A. wrote demanding that her landlord install a wall-outlet for a space-heater in her living-room, since he felt it unnecessary to provide adequate central heating. Mr. McQuibbin ignored this message but wrote a month or two later that he had received a number of complaints from his tenant, Mrs. Plant, who objected to Miss A.'s habit of shaking the floor-mop above her open window.

Miss A. wrote back promptly that Mrs. Plant was hardly in a position to criticize other people's housekeeping habits, since she herself constantly left garbage (featuring cold beets) exposed beside the disposal chute. She trusted Mr. McQuibbin would draw this to Mrs. Plant's attention, and in the meantime could assure him that because of the inadequacy of central heating no windows in the apartment house were ever left open.

In addition to these exchanges Miss A. at this time wrote numerous letters to the papers on the predicament of the tenant classes and the rapacity of landlords. Whenever the picture of an evicted family appeared in the press she promptly clipped it and sent it to Ottawa with the warning, "This is the sort of thing that breeds Communism."

"I am making plans for a monster petition," she told me last summer, "urging on the Government the criminal folly of lifting rent controls on April 1."

"I doubt if it will do any good," I said.

"You must sign it anyway," Miss A. said. "I have the forms almost ready. I'll bring them over next time I come."

SHE didn't bring the petition, however. She came in excitedly late one afternoon and dropped on the chesterfield. "Well, I've done it," she said. "I've bought a house."

"A house!" I cried. "What kind of house?"

"Oh, a lovely house," Miss A. said. "Six rooms and bath, ideal location, modern in every respect; built-in cupboards in the kitchen, built-in bookcases in the living-room, a lovely little built-in dinette." Then she stopped. "But there's one disadvantage," she said.

"What's that?" I asked.

The light had gone out of Miss A.'s face. "Built-in tenants," she said.

"Oh," I said, and added after a moment, "Still, if rent controls come off on April 1 you'll be all right. Just think, you'll be free of Mr. McQuibbin forever!"

Miss A. shook her head. "But if they don't!"

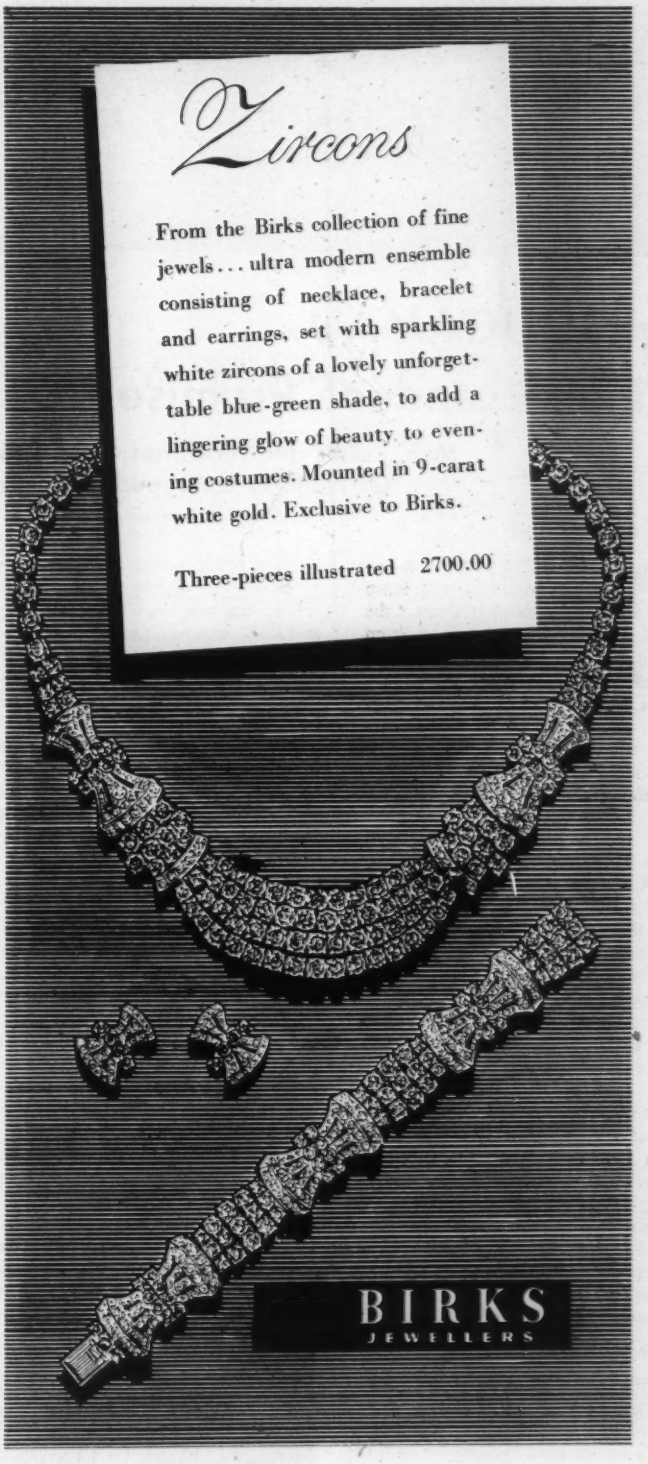
It was a difficult situation, I admitted. "It's rather like getting your decree nisi with no guarantee that the final papers will ever come through," I said, and Miss A. agreed gloomily.

"You're perfectly right," I said. "How about re-wording your petition to read that you would respectfully urge on the Government the criminal folly of continuing rental controls beyond April 1?"

"Quite frankly, I think the idea worth considering," Miss A. said.

I shook my head. "But think of the unfortunate tenants unable to pay extortionate rents and forced into the streets with their helpless families," I said, and added sternly, "That is the sort of thing that breeds Communism."

"Think of the helpless property owners whose property is seized, held, and arbitrarily distributed by a ruthless Government," Miss A. retorted. "That's the sort of thing Communism breeds."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UNIVERSITY OF BELFAST

The Senate of The Queen's University of Belfast invites applications for the following posts—(a) CHAIR OF APPLIED MATHEMATICS, (b) CHAIR OF EDUCATION. Both appointments date from 1st October 1951. Salary £2000 together with F.S.S.U. Applications should be received by 15th January 1951. Further particulars from G. R. COWIE, M.A., LL.B., Secretary, or from the Secretary, N.C.C.U., c/o Magill University, Montreal.

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SATURDAY NIGHT

Business Front

CHIBOUGAMAU:
Miners' Land of Promise

Men, Roads and Machines Open Area Of Hitherto Untapped Resources

by Fred Kaufman

THREE HUNDRED and twenty-five airmiles north of Montreal, in a dozen townships of Abitibi County, the sound of diamond drills echoes from the hills.

Almost daily, veteran prospectors return to their camps with news of fresh discoveries. With them, they bring samples of gold, copper, lead and zinc.

Chibougamau, a dream of old, has finally become a reality.

On the shore of Lake Gillman, about half-way between James Bay and Lake St. John, a site has been established for a new town. To link it with the outside world a $4 million road has been hewn out of virgin forest. Every one of 48 commercial lots has been sold, and, by agreement, owners must build on them within two years.

The Chibougamau Telephone Co. is ready to provide service to the thousands who are expected to flock to the district within the next decade. The Mont Laurier Aviation Co., Ltd., already holds a charter for scheduled flights to and from the townsite. Electric power will be available soon and, already, there is talk of building a railway—a $10 million proposition.

Yes, Chibougamau, the land of promise, is here to stay.

Known For Years

While actual discoveries in the district are news for the country's financial editors, knowledge of Chibougamau's wealth goes back to the turn of the century.

Then, as now, reports of fabulous wealth stirred the hopes of men. But, in 1905, there were no airplanes. Nor was there a highway. To reach Chibougamau, one prospector recorded in his diary, he had to make 56 portages, a rather trying proposition. But the proverbial pot o' gold was the lure and, periodically, men tried to take their share.

By 1920, bush pilots were ready to fly miners and equipment to the lakes of the northland. But costs were prohibitive and the crash of 1929 abruptly brought to an end all activities.

The real era for Chibougamau began three years ago when the Quebec Government, convinced that the mineral wealth warranted the expense, ordered a road built from Lake St. John to the heart of the district.

For month after month, sometimes in 60-below temperatures, crews of the H. J. O'Connell Co. chopped their way through the bush, established camps, built bridges to span the many creeks.

Road Built

Early this summer the task was complete. In three to four hours' driving time, the prospector could reach the rich land. The news spread quickly. Within a few days, Bill Lafontaine, the local agent for the provincial Department of Mines, was swamped with applicants for licences to prospect.

The highway built, the Provincial Government quickly proceeded to map out a townsite to prevent the haphazard growth of a mining community.

A wide area on Lake Gillman was cleared by giant bulldozers and streets were marked. On July 4, in the parish hall at St. Felicien, 48 commercial lots went on the block. It was a unique occasion.

By the time A. L. St. Pierre, Chief Engineer for the Mines Department, laid down his gavel, 48 patches of mud had brought $100,000.

The cheapest lot had sold for $1,000; the most expensive—a corner lot earmarked for a Shell gas station—had fetched a handsome $4,200. Terms were one-third down, the rest within 24 months.

Along with Shell, Hudson's Bay Co. bought space for a trading post. The Bank of Commerce has a lot on which to build a branch to replace their present office in a small shack on the highway.

A woman from Baie St. Paul paid $1,000 for a lot for a lingerie store. Jack Amopolsky, a Polish immigrant, plans to build a pool room. The telephone company has two lots for an exchange.

"Just look at the list of buyers," an old-timer told me when I visited the district a few weeks ago. "There are big people and little people, million-dollar concerns and shopkeepers who haven't got more than a thousand in the bank. But they have one great thing in common; they all have faith in the land."

Under present plans, 90 per cent of the money paid for lots is held in trust by the Provincial Government and will be turned over to the new municipality which, for the time being, will be run by a government-appointed city manager. Later, when enough persons have established residence, a regular election will be held and the reins of government will be turned over to the town council.

Until a few weeks ago, mining activity was concentrated in Barlow, Scott, McKenzie, Obalski, Roy and Lemoine townships.

However, recent remarkable discoveries of gold have stirred excited talk of even bigger things in a belt some 20 miles south of the townsite.

How Much?

It is quite difficult at this stage to give exact figures as to the size and value of ore bodies in Chibougamau. Drilling will continue all winter and, by early spring, exploration will have reached a point where definite predictions can be made.

However, comparative figures are of interest.

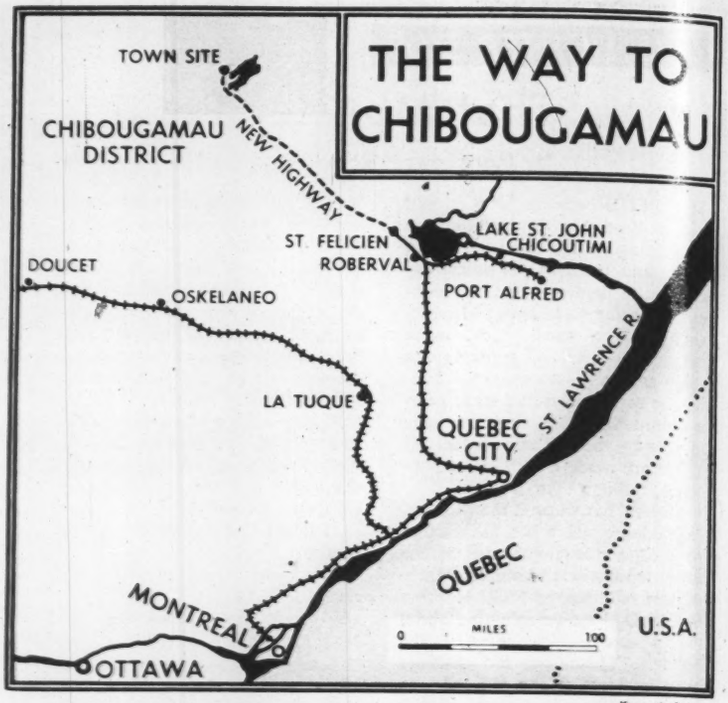
In a survey of nine mines, prepared early last month, Herbert Corbett, a Montreal consulting mining engineer, says that, by October, 6,754,000 tons of ore had been definitely located on their properties. The total value of this ore is estimated at $79,005,890.

One year ago, on October 1, 1949, the same nine properties had ore bodies estimated at 2,254,000 tons, valued at $33,630,500.

The increase is significant, especially in view of the fact that exploration work continues at a fast pace and that further tonnage is added every month.

Of the nine mines included in the

CONTINUED ON PAGE 51



—Kenneth Roberts

—Fred Kaufman

TOWNSITE: *Sites for banks, stores, poolrooms and shops netted $100,000.*

FRED KAUFMAN *is SN's correspondent in Montreal.*

BUSINESS ANGLE

Labor Policy and Inflation

I NOTICE that over in England an energetic young man has been fined by his union for working too hard. A piece-worker, he was guilty of exceeding by two cents an hour the production limit of 46 cents hourly set by his union (thereby earning an additional $4.48 over a period of eight weeks). The young man's father proposes to sue the union for fining his son, and members of an organization called the Society for Individual Freedom have subscribed $140 toward the cost of the court action.

This case is attracting attention in England because of the limitation-of-freedom angle. But there is another angle, and the ignoring of it, I think, is rather significant, or portentous. The youth's offence—that of increasing his productivity—is not the only means of attacking the inflationary rise of prices now in progress throughout the Western world, but it is the most logical and constructive means, and the only one that is painless.

Prices are rising persistently because the volume of money in existence—purchasing power — considerably exceeds the volume of goods on which that purchasing power can be exercised. Wages are paid for the making of tanks and guns, but the recipients of those wages don't spend them on tanks and guns but on civilian goods (houses, automobiles and furniture as well as food, clothing, etc.), the supply of which has been reduced by the diversion of materials (particularly steel) and productive capacity to munitions-making.

Controls No Solution

With all respect for the clever work of the price controllers in World War II, the fact remains that price control cannot solve the problem of inflation, since rising prices are themselves only a reflection of the unbalance between supply and demand. To control prices is to treat the symptom instead of the disease. Below the surface, the unbalances cannot help but become worse because of the restrictions on the free movements of prices, which are the normal and healthful — though often temporarily painful — means of restoring a state of balance.

The economic troubles we have suffered from since the war, in labor-management relations and international trade and exchanges, are in considerable part the product of all the arbitrary controls of wartime. This is not to say that those controls should not have been exercised; the purpose in using them was to win the war, not to maintain health in the economy. And if similar compulsions come into existence in this new period of world crisis, the same sort of controls will doubtless have to be used again, as the necesary means to an end.

But we may be able to do better this time; that is, to do less damage to the economy. It's especially desirable that this should be the case because the economy has less capacity to withstand hurt; it has already been strained enough. An inflationary uprush of prices could get completely out of hand now.

We cannot avoid the diversion of steel from automobiles and kitchen utensils to tanks and guns but we can voluntarily refrain from many courses that would add to production costs and we can individually and collectively strive to raise our productivity. It's surprising what can be achieved in this direction if there's a sufficient incentive. And there's an incentive now, not the incentive of personal profit but that of keeping the price rise within reasonable bounds.

Time For a Change

The labor unions would do well to preach this doctrine of higher productivity to combat inflation. We need more consumer goods to absorb the excess purchasing power. Of course the best results, economically speaking, would come from the worker's producing more (by working harder or more efficiently) without any pay increase.

The danger of runaway inflation is real enough today to warrant the serious consideration of the unions. If it develops, it is labor who will be hurt as much as any class (excepting, of course, pensioners and others living on fixed incomes) and it is the labor unions, with their insatiable demands for pay increases, who will bear more responsibility for it than any other single agency.

The union heads might remember that persistent wage demands and production slow-downs and stoppages do not occur in Soviet Russia. There is no excess purchasing power there to force prices up. It is only where there is freedom of action and opportunity that workers are well enough off to own homes and automobiles. Yet this freedom is used to promote inflation, as in the case of the worker fined by his union in England. It's time for the unions to think more constructively.

by
P. M. Richards

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An "Oscar" for Industry

Canadian Head of Group Awarding It Works on a Man-to-Man Basis

by Michael Young

SOME DAY someone is going to figure out, in dollars and cents, what Jim Crichton's sharp eye for efficiency leaks is worth. A stocky, twinkling-eyed Ulster Irishman, Crichton can spot a wasted man, a wasted tool or wasted time mostly before waste starts. Right away in friendly, but straight-from-the-shoulder, well-brogued talk, he does something about it. His company have long noticed his acumen; this fall an international professional association noticed it too.

Crichton seems always to be a man in a hurry. You get the same impression whether you are chasing him through the Fruehauf Trailer plant, where he is Works Manager, or talking to him at his desk. It's not a false impression. He hustles to get right at the roots of the business at hand with a minimum of formality and genial meandering. But though he hurries, he overlooks no details. He regularly tells his associates to "watch the bits and pieces"—or, as he says it, "the bits and *payces*."

He has been in Canada about five years, most of it on his job in Weston, Ont. He is completely sold on this country. He has a lot of confidence in its industry, and in industrial workers particularly. "We have some of the finest talent in the world in Canada", he says proudly, and then snaps—"but there's not enough interest being taken in them!"

Made-To-Order

To the American Society of Industrial Engineers, who wanted a Canadian Director, Jim Crichton was made to order. ASIE is not too well known here, and among U.S. associations it's still a younger organization. But it apparently means business. It's a non-profit group interested in raising standards of engineering-practice. Its method is to recognize high standards of practice and product by granting a Merit Award to companies who maintain high standards. Society members are mostly engineers who hold down their own jobs and volunteer their services to ASIE as well.

The purpose of the award is, of course, to give the Society the chance to fulfill its objectives. When a company is given the award it naturally advertises to the world that an independent professional organization has found its product and production technique top-notch. It's going to take a while for this to be effective for the Society's purposes. Quite a few companies have been given the award in the United States, but there are many more who qualify for it who have not asked to be considered for it.

When the award is more widely known, however, there may be disappointment and implications for not having it. This will go a long way toward persuading companies to request consideration for it. That's when the Society can really go to work on substandard products and techniques.

If a company is considered for the award, but for some reason or other, falls short of requirements, then Society members familiar with that line of business will offer suggestions on how the shortcomings can be pulled up. ASIE hopes its award will develop into sort of an "Oscar" for industry.

Society members looked into Jim Crichton's background pretty thoroughly before they asked him to become their Canadian Director. People who work with Crichton say the members must have felt like prospectors looking for gold who find it—lots of it—already refined and minted. The Society wants efficiency—that's Crichton's watchword. It wants to encourage high standards—encouraging men who have something on the ball is, Crichton believes, the most important single factor in getting the most from men and machines.

JAMES CRICHTON

Encouraging men to develop their best is not done by committee meetings. Crichton doesn't like sitting on committees because "that's the trouble with them—they just sit!" His way is a man-to-man proposition. "There's too much of this going by the book", he says, "and not enough getting into the plant and *showing* the the boys."

This is where the foremen come in. They are the key men in any plant, he believes, and they have a lot to contribute. Just as foremen are encouraged to talk their ideas over with Crichton, so the workers are encouraged to bring their ideas to the foremen. And to encourage the men to have ideas, Crichton has a scheme in operation to teach the men more about their jobs.

The result is good all around. The boys take pride in their work and don't feel like a small cog in a big machine; the company gets a quality job done. And Crichton has encouraged a good man to give his best.

Jim Crichton will have to hurry even more if he is to add ASIE work to his already busy schedule. But no one doubts he can do it. Enthusiasm and know-how are to a human being what jet propulsion is to an airplane.

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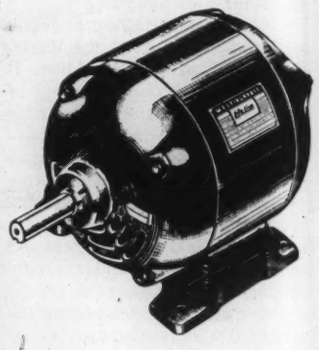

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NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of fifty cents (50c) per share on the Series "A" 4% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares and a dividend of fifty-six and one quarter cents (56¼c) on the Series "B" 4½% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares of the Company have been declared for the quarter ending December 31, 1950 payable January 2, 1951 to shareholders of record December 2, 1950.

By Order of the Board.
J. L. T. MARTIN,
Secretary.

Montreal, October 23, 1950

SIMPSONS, LIMITED

Preferred Dividend No. 23

NOTICE is hereby given that the regular quarterly Dividend for the quarter ending December 15, 1950 of One dollar and twelve and one-half cents ($1.12½) per share on the outstanding paid-up Four and one-half per cent (4½%) Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares of the Company has been declared payable December 15, 1950, to shareholders of record as at the close of business on November 15, 1950.

The transfer books will not be closed.

By order of the Board.

Frank Hay,
Secretary and Treasurer

Toronto, October 20, 1950

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Dividend No. 253

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of twenty-five cents per share upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Friday, the first day of December next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of October, 1950

By Order of the Board.
T. H. ATKINSON, General Manager.
Montreal, Que., October 24, 1950.

CANADIAN BUSINESS

THE ECONOMY: Rolled Sleeves

THE rate of business activity in Canada was still moving upward this week. But indications were accumulating that this trend may be checked by pressure of shortages of many materials, chiefly steel (see below). Labor supply also was tightening. While this was worrying, businessmen found some encouragement in governmental assurances that though rearmament needs would of course come first, allocations of steel and other scarce materials would be made wtih full regard for the importance of non-defence industries in maintaining national economic health.

Prices, too, continued to edge upward. But Ottawa, anxious to avoid or postpone as long as possible the reinstitution of direct controls, hoped that curbs on materials and on credit, and the fact that a considerable amount of anticipatory buying had already taken place, would soon combine to reduce demand and thus the pressure on prices.

Businessmen seemed to be less hopeful in this respect. While these restrictive influences would have effect, it was doubted that present anti-inflationary measures, lacking checks on climbing production costs (*i.e.*, wages), would be powerful enough to withstand the opposing pressures.

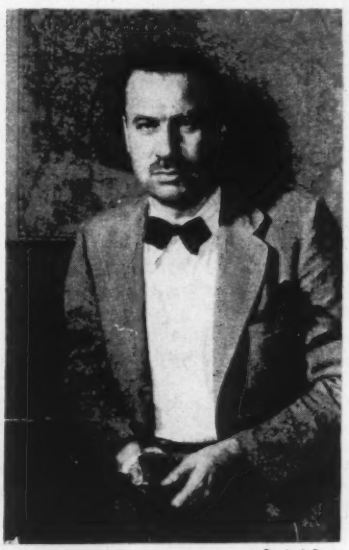
Defence:

FEELING THE PINCH

THROUGH the week there were encouraging signs that the North Atlantic Treaty nations' collective security concept would survive the test of actual commitment. Canadian-U.S. pooling of arms resources, Canada's undertaking to fully equip a Netherlands division indicated that the will was there.

But threatened shortages, in two vital war materials especially, had been the subject of a lot of international conversation. Steel and labor supply were now really feeling the pinch. In September, Trade Minister Howe had been "quite certain" that Government steel requirements could be met without resorting to controls. In Washington was W. F. Bull, Assistant Deputy Trade Minister and head of the commodities branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce. Last week, Howe joined him in negotiations with the Americans aimed at obtaining more steel from the U.S.

Canadian imports of American steel had dropped to a rate of about 25 per cent below normal during 1950. With Canada scheduled to produce war equipment for both herself and the U.S., more steel from the already hard-pressed American mills would be required.



—Capitol Press

NEGOTIATOR Bull: *From his Washington talks, more steel for Canada?*

Less than a year ago, with defence plans, for the most part, still in the paper stage, and international trade handicapped by dead-earnest dollar saving policies, shortages—of labor particularly—seemed a long way off.

But the hoped for rain was turning into a flood. Heavy construction activity (new townsites following oil and mining developments), expansion of utilities, etc., had done their part. In addition, boom scale activity in lumbering had overlapped a late harvest. These, with growing demands of defence industries, had combined to reduce the September unemployed figure by 11,000 from what it was last year at the same time. Unless material shortages called a halt to the trend, indications were there would be little surplus labor this winter.

—Wide World

NRSB'S SYMINGTON: *"Our plan is continuing and developing something that has already taken place."*

COORDINATION

STEEL AND LABOR were not the only defence materials in short supply. The situation was tight right across the board. This, perhaps more than common political ideals, served to bring about close coordination between Canadian and U.S. economies as they geared to meet demands of their defence requirements. The build-up for coordinated defence production moved faster than it had during the first half of World War II. This was not only

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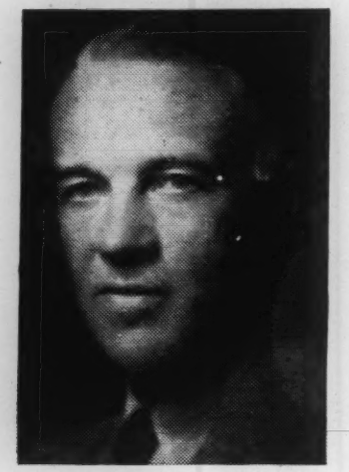
Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share and a bonus of 12½ cents per share on the Class "A" shares and a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share and a bonus of 12½ cents per share on the Class "B" shares of the Company have been declared for the quarter ending November 30th, 1950, payable on the 1st day of December, 1950, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 1st day of November, 1950. The transfer books will not be closed. Payment will be made in Canadian funds.

By Order of the Board.

R. G. MEECH,
Secretary.

Toronto, October 23, 1950.

GUARANTY TRUST APPOINTMENT



John B. Carswell, O.B.E., B.Sc., C.E.

Has been appointed Chairman of the Regional Advisory Board of Guaranty Trust Co. of Canada at Vancouver, B.C. Mr. Carswell was formerly Director General of the Department of Munitions and Supply at Washington and President of the War Assets Corporation and is Chairman of the Fraser Valley Diking Board and the Greater Winnipeg Diking Board. He is also associated with other Canadian corporations. *

In each issue—

SATURDAY NIGHT

★ 28 Departments
★ Editorials
★ Byline Writers
★ News Round-up

because the mutual danger was recognized at the outset, but also because the blueprints (Hyde Park, Lend-Lease, and lately, Joint Industrial Mobilization Committee) were ready and waiting.

Last week's agreement on six economic principles for joint defence production was not a brave new step in a new direction. It was, said W. Stuart Symington, U.S. Security Resources Board Chairman, "continuing and developing something that has already taken place." It was not a North American version of the Schuman Plan which, he said, was a "radical departure" for Europe.

The six points called for: (1) Elimination of all barriers to the free flow of arms and equipment between the two countries. (2) A coordinated program of "requirements, production and procurement." (3) Coordinate controls over the distribution of scarce materials and supplies. (4) Consultations whenever one country institutes controls which may affect the other. (5) Exchange of technical knowledge and productive skills (this, however, did not include atomic energy projects. Since the Fuchs case, the U.S. has been more chary sharing its atomic knowledge). (6) Joint action to solve foreign exchange or other financial problems which might arise from the agreement.

This didn't mean you could foretell the nature of controls instituted in Canada on the basis of controls already in force in the U.S. The end result was what counted. There were some differences between the Canadian and U.S. credit controls for instance. Canadian controls were put on an overall basis of 20 per cent down and 18 months to pay, with a limited number of items exempted; the U.S. regulations, on the other hand, varied with the particular article (see *Ottawa View*).

Enterprise:

ATOMIC PIG

NOW, out in Saskatchewan, they're looking for pigs with Geiger counters. The "pigs" are the iron objects sent through the oil pipeline, to clear out dirt ahead of them, and to prevent air bubbles from forming in the line.

On the 429-mile Edmonton-Regina stretch of line, pipeline men stood at road crossings, listening through air-vents in the pipe for the pig passing. Where there were no vents, they dug a hole down to the pipe and tried to hear the scraping of the pig passsing.

But there will be no such difficulties on the Regina-Gretna stretch.

They've painted the "pig" with radium paint, and will follow its 335-mile journeyings to Gretna with Geiger counters.

Prices:

ECONOMICS

HOUSEWIVES in Manitoba ruefully learned an elementary lesson in economics last month when the price of retail beef jumped. Reason: farmers were feeding their low-grade damp grain to their cattle. The animals were being held off the market by the farmers so they could feed them the poor grain. This caused a shortage in beef cattle being slaughtered, forcing a price rise.

U.K. BUSINESS

—Miller

MOTOR SHOW: *In London, a close look at U.K.'s biggest dollar earner.*

Motors:

BRIGHT VIEW

BURLY, handsome, Bill Lyons, President of Jaguar Cars Ltd., Coventry, didn't want an ordinary car. It had to be special to sell in competition with the best American models.

For five years he drilled this message into designers and engineers: "Get the car right, no matter what it takes, and above all, get the price right. We have to go in and beat the Americans on their own doorstep."

At the 35th International Motor Show in London car-hungry Britons and buyers from 60 countries ogled and ah-ed in crowds three-deep around the Jaguar exhibit. They saw the sleek, stream-lined job that is expected to bring home more dollars than any other British automobile: Jaguar Mark VIII.

(In the first eight months of this year, total automobile exports brought $54 million, nearly as much as whisky, cotton goods, and pottery combined.)

Lyons thought he had set the right price. He told United States and Canadian buyers, who together placed orders for 2,500 the first day, the Mark VII would sell for about $3,700 in New York.

Said James L. Cook, Ontario and Manitoba distributor: "Canada is now open market to United States manufacturers, but I think the Jaguar will make a stronger appeal in its class."

Other exhibitors made similar, though less startling, bids for the dollar. Ford showed two brand new models patterned closely after the 1949 American Ford. Austin had two designs with an American-look without heavy grill or chrome.

None of the new cars had automatic transmission or overdrive. The cheapest was the Morris Minor ($900) and the most expensive the Rolls Royce ($15,000).

The British driver will have to wait 10 to 14 years before he can get near a new car. All except a few thousand are going for export.

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CHIBOUGAMAU

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 46

survey, three—Campbell Chibougamau Goldfields Ltd., Obalski (1945) Limited and Opemiska Copper Mines (Que.) Ltd.—have already sunk shafts for further underground exploration, while at least three others plan to do so shortly.

"Many mines which are in operation now," Corbett points out, "actually have less known ore reserves than have already been found in Chibougamau."

He also confirmed the fact that the copper deposits are more important than the gold and, with a current price of 25 cents per pound for copper, the prospects are attractive.

Railroad Link?

Although there has been no word as yet from the CNR that it intends to link the district with its main line to the south, the Saguenay Council of Economic Planning, with headquarters at Chicoutimi, is already actively campaigning to have such a line—if and when it is to be built—connect Chibougamau with the Lake St. John district, rather than with the main line at Oskelaneo.

G. H. Lavoie, President of the Council, points to two facts in advancing his arguments: the proximity of tidewater at Port Alfred and the rich timber limits south of Chibougamau which could be served by such a line. But that, of course, is looking a long way ahead.

Something far more tangible is the decision by the Aluminum Company of Canada to develop the hydro-electric resources of the Peribonka River. With a huge contract in the offing, Arvida is in need of more power than the gigantic Shipshaw development can provide. The Provincial Government has already approved the plans, on condition that some of the power be sold to Chibougamau, less than a 100 miles away.

All that is heartening news for those who have put faith and money into the development of Quebec's northland.

—Ronny Jaques

"DAWN PATROL": *Early morning plane takes prospector Jack Honsperger to where he hunts ore-bearing rock.*

Says Ernie Ayrhart, who accumulated a fortune of $2 million in 1944 by a series of strikes in northern Ontario:

"Quebec has the greatest mining future of any of the provinces. Furthermore, with its program of road building and mine assistance, the Quebec Government is showing greater vision for the future than any other province."

And that, coming from the mayor of Campbellford, Ontario, is quite an admission.

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4A-46

Abitibi
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U.S. BUSINESS

Defence:

CONTROLS

ALUMINUM and copper are slated to be the next two critical metals to come under Government control as the National Production Authority drafts orders that may ban or curtail use of these metals in such civilian products as bicycles, sports goods and toys.

Government officials have told aluminum producers that they will get priority on stockpiling purchases but recourse to Canadian buying will be in order if civilian supplies are cut down.

Meanwhile, Congressman Emanuel Celler has cancelled his investigation of the reported deal to buy Canadian white metal for stockpiling purposes (SN Oct 31).

The beverage spirits industry will be required to channel from 15 to 20 per cent of its August output of whisky and alcohol into the Government butadiene program for the month of November.

A sharp step-up in defence spending during the first quarter of 1951 probably will reduce the output of automobiles and appliances from present levels.

JET DEAL

FIRST U.S. military orders for airplanes powered by American-built Sapphire turbojet engines are expected in the near future. This follows the recent purchase by Curtiss-Wright Corp. of American manufacturing rights to the Sapphire from Armstrong Siddeley Motors Ltd., Coventry, England. Trade sources report that the price paid for the Sapphire rights "ran into millions of dollars" but no exact amount has been disclosed.

Nearest competitors to the Sapphire are the Canadian Avro Orenda and the Rolls Royce Avon and Tay. It is assumed in the U.S. that Curtiss-Wright would not have made the substantial financial commitment involved in the British deal without first receiving evidence that defence officials in Washington were interested.

Policy:

COLOR TV

TELEVISION set makers, seeing no color but red over Government approval of the Columbia Broadcasting System's color method, have seen their customers go into seclusion awaiting developments. Retail sales of TV sets have virtually halted. Last month they were the most spectacularly selling product on the market.

CBS expects to begin broadcasting color late next month. To receive it, set owners will need an adapter, costing $25 to $50 and a converter costing $30 to $100. Only smaller manufacturers readily agreed to produce new sets with the built-in color feature. The bigger name-brand makers, as might be expected, had nothing good to say for Columbia's method.

Trade:

BOTTLENECK

THE RECORD flow of imports into the U.S. has caused a delay of nearly a week in clearance of goods through customs much to the concern of importers and foreign producers who are anxious to get their goods cleared quickly for sale during the Christmas season.

Evidence of the swelling volume of imports is seen in customs figures showing that entries number between 1,600 and 2,000 a day compared with 800 to 900 a year ago.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

BEAUTY Counselors of Canada, Ltd. have appointed **Rhoda Howe** Sales Promotion Manager and Director of Advertising. Copy writer and account executive of J. Walter Thompson, Miss Howe returns to active participation in Canadian business after three years operating her own business in Arizona.

MANAGER of the Montreal office of Erwin, Wasey of Canada, Ltd., **Brian Devlin** has been appointed a Director of the company.

MANUFACTURE of the largest heavy duty mine hoist from a horsepower hook-up in North America has been completed by **The John Bertram and Sons Co. Ltd.** The hoist, which will be installed at one of International Nickel Co's. mines, has a shipping weight of half a million pounds.

ORIGINALLY formed to purchase oil reserves in the ground, **Garrison Oils Ltd.** now plans to take a more active part in drilling in semi-proven and unproven areas. The company has already acquired interest in a number of exploration programs. At a recent meeting of shareholders a resolution was passed providing for the creation of an issue of $3 million of debentures. Plans are underway to issue a portion of this authorized amount in the near future to provide funds for the program which the company has now undertaken.

"Aesop talks on... Profit-Sharing

2000 Years Ago, Aesop said:

As two men were walking along, one of them spied a hatchet among some leaves. "Look what I have found!" he cried. "Do not say 'I'," replied his companion. "It is only fair to say, 'Look what *we* have found!'" Later they came upon a group of woodsmen who obviously were searching for something. Suddenly the woodsmen came running toward them, pointing at the hatchet.

"It looks like we are in trouble," said the first traveller.

"You mean, it looks like *you* are in trouble," replied his companion.

WHEN one of your fellow-Canadians decides to place his hard-earned savings into the company for which you work, he is helping to pay for the equipment that makes your job possible. You receive your wages as a result of that equipment; he receives dividends which are but a very small fraction of your wages.

If you expect him to enter into a profit-sharing scheme with you — in addition to your regular wages—fair play demands that you in turn should work hard enough to assure that there will be dividends for him. He invests his capital and undertakes the risk of business hazards on the assumption that you will maintain and, if possible, increase production. Your failure to do so may result in his withdrawing his capital in order to re-invest it in some more promising enterprise. And without his capital, your company may not be able to carry on.

So when you are discussing profit-sharing with your fellow-workmen keep this thought in mind. The right to Canadian citizenship demands the practice of fair play and co-operation.

* * *

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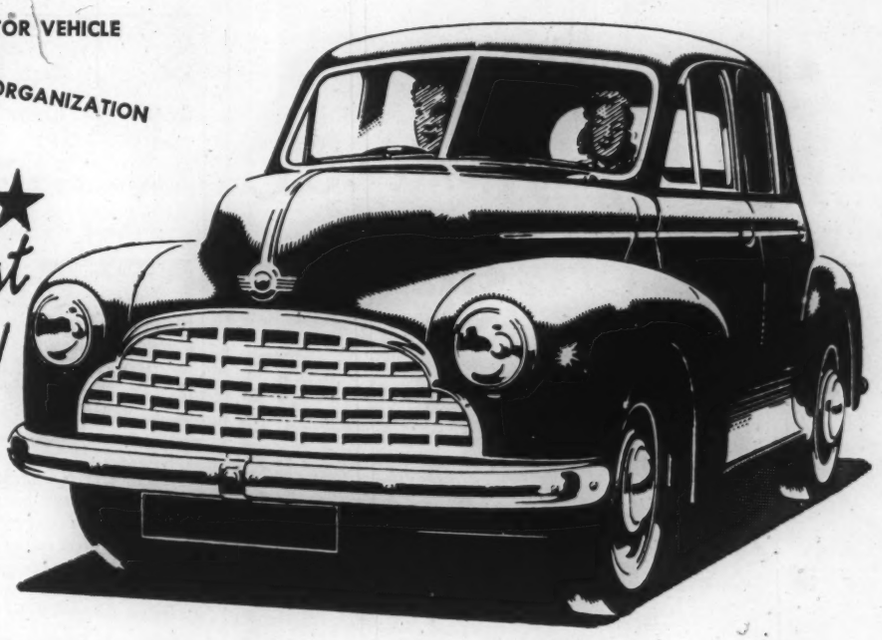

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MORE COMFORTABLE

Big, roomy interior—with wide one-piece seats placed inside the wheelbase for restful, tireless riding.

MODERN STYLING

Morris styling is gracefully modern and stream-lined—a car you'll be proud to drive.

POWERFUL PERFORMANCE

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The Morris is built to stand up under Canadian conditions—for many thousands of miles of carefree and economical driving.

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Toledo Motors Ltd.
2134 St. Catharine St. W., Montreal

James L. Cooke Motors (Western) Ltd.
818 Portage Ave., Winnipeg

Oxford Motors Limited
654 Burrard Street, Vancouver.

British Motors Limited, St. John's, Newfoundland.

C-9

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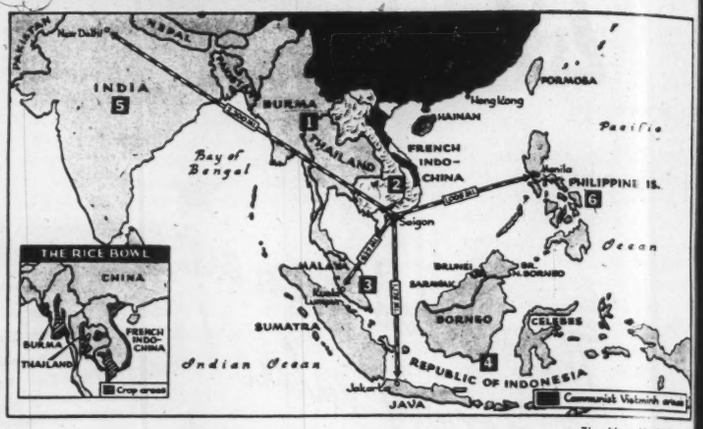
With five beautiful resort areas to serve you, there is a wealth of recreation for young and old in this southern playground. It is the land of eternal summer where memories of winter's snow and cold fade in the tropic sunshine. And Jamaica's charm is only a few hours flying time from Toronto and Montreal. See your travel agent, any airline or shipping office or enquire at the Canada-West Indian League, Sun Life Building, Montreal.

JAMAICA

8-50

WORLD AFFAIRS



—The New York Times

IF INDO-CHINA *should fall to the Communists, Thailand and Burma (1) would be outflanked and probably would soon be forced to capitulate. The vital rice areas (2) would pass into the hands of the Communists and their output could be used for political advantage—to feed only those countries that accepted the Communist yoke. The conquest would open to Communists the gateway to Malaya (3) and Indonesia (4), give them a strong foothold close to India (5), and constitute a serious threat to the Government of the Philippines (6). UN action is needed.*

HANDS OFF OR HAND OVER?

Ho Chi Minh's Threat in Indo-China Means Now-or-never Concerted Action

AS FRENCH planes worry the Viet Minh forces along the north Indo-China frontier, where French troops have been cleared for 400 miles, the plea for American aid goes forth. The events of the last two weeks have made it clear that the war in Indo-China is no longer a matter of colonial policy but of international policy.

With the glow of the Korean victory still spreading through Europe the news of a smashed French offensive served to dim it considerably. Ho Chi Minh's partisans are now reinforced by high-class weapons from Communist China and a force of some 50,000 men.

Thus the air offensive (called for by General Alphonse Juin) becomes not only an attempt to fill the gaps left by troop withdrawals but also an acknowledgment that France must be ready to engage in all-out war effort. (At the moment the budget for the 1951 Indo-China campaign is almost half the cost of home defence, *i.e.* one-half of her contribution to the Atlantic Pact.) The alternative is either a partial or complete withdrawal. Such a move, however, with its abandonment of the infant state of Viet Nam to civil war and "liberation" tactics will complicate all future East-West agreements. By last weekend some observers believed that the Viet Minh's future tactics will be to emphasize local assaults and intensified guerrilla warfare; so that the operation, while not any less effective, will not look too much like the North Korean invasion and draw increased world attention to Red Chinese aid.

In the face of this France feels itself quite justified in calling for U.S. aid. At week's end it was announced that veteran pilots of the "Flying Tigers" Squadron in China may fly supplies to the French.

But it is hoped that this is only the beginning; that there will soon be an agreed-upon policy between U.S., U.K. and French governing minds. France must decide what she expects of a collective approach to her problem in Indo-China. Americans and British must also understand fully what is at stake if the Communists should take and hold the region: that they would be on the way towards the main source of the west's rubber and tin and Asia's rice. Thus the first need is to make is clear to Ho Chi Minh and his Chinese backers that there must be no repetition of Korea.

This can only be done by the threat of military action backed by clearly conceived and firm political action. And though the glow of the Korean victory is slightly dimmed it still casts plenty of the kind of light that will show the Communists what concerted military and political action can do.

The best considered advice offered to the French Government at week's end: take your case to the UN.

—Swaigert in The San Francisco Chronicle

"ANOTHER FIRE"

SMALL BUT SOUND

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 15

go to Canada and many others have asked me about this since. Actually, Australia seems to be making a bigger propaganda for immigrants.

But it isn't so much a question of where to go, as how to go, since the Government, like the British Government, allows emigrants to take only a small sum with them. If Canada were to subsidize the passages of immigrants, as the CPR did many years ago, we could find here the best New Canadians we could wish for.

Talk of how to find an outlet for the growing population inevitably brings up the question of the East Indies. The loss of this great colony has had a very heavy impact on this country. The Dutch believe they administered it better than any other colony in the world and better than the Indonesians can do for themselves.

It is not only the material loss—the Dutch had invested 15 per cent of their entire national wealth in Indonesia—and the closing of the door to emigration within their own empire; there is a strong psychological effect as well. I detected in some Dutchmen the feeling that whereas they had been a world power, of second rank admittedly, before the war, they were now just a small country of little importance.

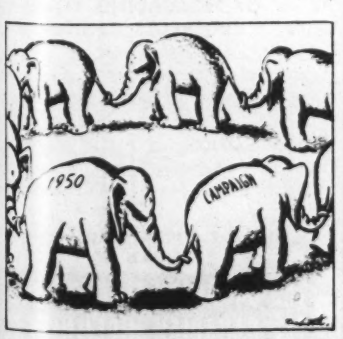
This carries one directly to the question of what the Dutch are ready to do in Atlantic Pact defence arrangements, and their attitude towards German participation. One is more conscious of the German question here than in Belgium or France for the very simple reason that here one finds groups of German businessmen, sometimes with their wives, in the restaurants. I have had them more than once at the next table.

As for their own part in a Western defence the Dutch, like the Belgians, are thinking in terms of three divisions. But they have at present nothing but a training establishment, no real active units at all. They have been tending towards the Swiss style of citizen army: their twelve-month trainees now take their rifles and uniforms home (which is in itself a striking testimony of the government's confidence in the loyalty of its citizens). Their proposal to the Atlantic Pact Council is that their three divisions be composed of such men, on a 24-hour mobilization call.

Foreign military experts here point out, however, that the Soviets are just as capable as were the Germans in 1940, of dropping parachutists to disrupt such a mobilization. One ready division, in the field in Germany, they say, would be worth more than three such potential divisions. Since the Dutch have had very little active military experience—they were not in the war of 1914-18 and beyond the four-day resistance of 1940, they only had a battalion with the First Canadian Army in the Liberation—they will probably take the advice of the Atlantic Pact High Command when it is set up.

It is an especially interesting point for Canadians that the first Dutch division is to be equipped with Canadian arms. Our Government has decided to provide the arms for an infantry division, the first instalment to leave by November. The transfer has been approved by the North Atlantic Treaty.

It would be no use pretending that Dutch officials are entirely happy over taking this "old" equipment (it is all last-war material, though much of it was put away new). They have a feeling, which I don't think is justified, that the Canadian Government will make a dicker with Washington to get new American equipment in exchange, and like everyone else over here they would like to have American equipment themselves. There is a tendency in Europe to envisage this as coming from an inexhaustible source.



—Little in The Nashville Tennessean

"WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?"

OTTAWA VIEW

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

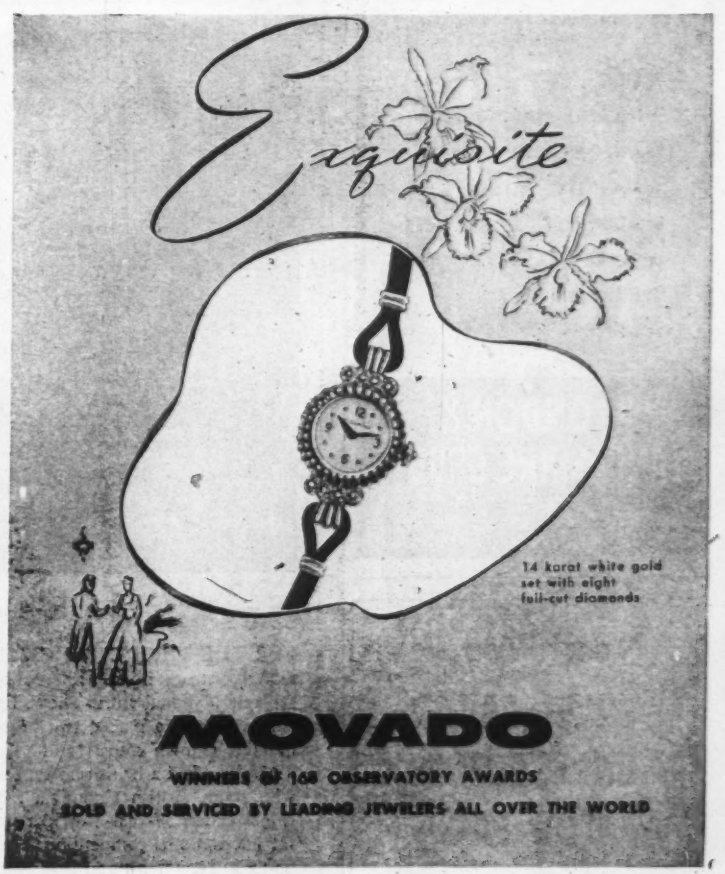
was represented by **Fisheries Minister Mayhew.**) The report calls for £1 billion ($2,800 million) to be spent on a six-year program of development in India, Pakistan, Ceylon and certain colonies. Both here and in Washington the program is considered very reasonable. After approval by all the Governments concerned, it will be published. And at the proper time we'll be asked (with the others) to chip in the funds.

BUDGET PREPARATIONS

ABOUT this time each year **Finance Minister Abbott** writes to all the departments requesting their estimates for next year. In drafting this year's letter officials have searched the language for words adequate to support their plea for economy. At the same time the department is making its own survey to see where civil service staffs can be cut. The attempt to prune expenditures will go on until the Estimates are ready for Parliament early next year.

ALUMINUM DEAL TOO

THE deal between the Aluminum Company of Canada and the U.S. Munitions Board (*Ottawa View,* Oct. 17) seemed to be all complete; and then it stuck. The official U.S. recommendation still stands, but the politicians have not yet found it convenient to act on it. They have been faced with a concentrated campaign by U.S. aluminum companies, including full-page newspaper ads on strictly protectionist lines. This is another of the moves which may be easier in the second half of November — after the Congressional elections.



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HOW FAR WILL IT GO NOW?

IT was a harrowing experience for the five Lowdens early one morning last June to watch their home go up in flames. Then later, when they discovered that they faced serious financial loss because they were under-insured, it appeared to be the crowning blow.

They had bought the house in 1941 for $10,000. With the land valued at $2,500, the existing $6,000 insurance policy represented 80 per cent of the $7,500 paid for the building. Fred Lowden knew that as building costs rose he needed more insurance, and on each renewal date he had added another $1,000 to the amount of his policy. In 1950, at the time of the fire, he had $9,000 insurance on the building for which he had paid only $7,500 —ample he had believed. But when he went into the cost of rebuilding, he discovered his mistake. Even though the foundation had not been damaged badly, and the garage, fences and walks had been saved, the lowest tender was $12,800. After he had collected the $9,000 from the insurance company, he stood to lose $3,800 when he rebuilt.

Another shock came when they undertook to replace the furniture and equipment and their personal effects out of the $3,500 insurance on the contents of the home. At today's prices they found that this would cover only bare necessities—it would not replace the electric washer, vacuum, their good linens, dishes, silver and glassware.

They had escaped with only the clothing they were wearing. How much would it cost to outfit five of them for all seasons and all occasions?

Experiences such as the Lowdens' are becoming more common as prices soar. Last year for every $1,000 damage caused by fire only $750 fire insurance was carried. The property owner had to pay the other $250. In all about $10 millions came out of the pockets of property-owners in Canada because they did not have sufficient fire insurance. The chances are that even more Canadians are under-insured today; prices have continued to rise and there is no sign that they will stop. In August the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index of the cost of residential building materials had reached 247.6 (1935-39=100). This was 20.6 points above March 1950. Construction wages—index stood at 190.3 in 1949—continued an upward trend this year. Index of cost of home furnishings has mounted steadily to 171.1 in September and that of clothing to 182.3.

To guard against serious loss in event of fire it is essential to have a new appraisal both of real property and of household and personal possessions and then to have insurance revised to fit these new values.

—*L. D. Millar*

—CP

JUMP TEAM

FOR THE FIRST TIME Canada was represented by a civilian (not a military) team in the International Jumping Competition at the Pennsylvania National Horse Show. From a field of many horses entered by six nations, Canada placed two horses tie for third. They were "British Columbia" (*shown above*) and "Touchdown." It was a a four-way tie with a Mexican and a British horse. Left to right are: Lt.-Col. Charles F. Baker, who rode "British Columbia"; Tom Gayford, who rode "Touchdown"; James Elder, 17-year-old rider who is the youngest Canadian ever picked for international competition. The team will compete in the National Horse Show in New York and then come to Toronto for the Royal Winter Fair, Nov. 14-22.

Next Week
WHEN LABOR UNREST GOES TOO FAR
in the Business Front

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Who has achieved the office of President of the 1950 Canadian Leaders Club of the world-wide Prudential Assurance Company of England.

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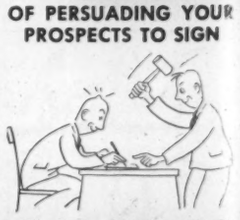

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LETTERS

Wheat and SFU

RE YOUR Oct. 10 editorial "Wheat and Politics", the following are the facts as far as Saskatchewan is concerned:

On Sept. 8, 1950, a delegation from the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool called on Mr. Phelps and urged him to take action and passed a resolution . . . advocating a holding policy . . . on the lower grade wheat until Mr. Phelps had put the matter squarely up to Government. So much for your remarks "they did not even consult . . ."

On Sept. 9 Mr. Phelps, as a result of this meeting, wired all lodges of the Saskatchewan Farmers' Union to call a farmers' meeting and put the issue squarely up to ALL FARMERS. Our lodge, Willow Bunch, with a membership of 110, had a meeting of over 250.

The results of the meetings held all over Saskatchewan were: 35 per cent called for a withholding strike of all farm products; 35 per cent felt the union was not well enough organized but would support any action "the union took." The balance said that since we were not organized sufficiently to stage an effective strike, would Mr. Phelps do all in his power to get the matters straightened out but not to call a strike.

The matters under discussion were: (1) an increase in the initial payment; (2) better grading, preferably the American system to be substituted; (3) less spread in price between the grades.

That is why Mr. Phelps went to Ottawa—at the request of the Wheat Pool and approximately 300 mass meetings of farmers all over Saskatchewan.

Willow Bunch, Sask. T. W. BENNETT

Union Experiment

ONE of the most interesting stories I have ever read in SATURDAY NIGHT was that by the Rev. Owen G. Barrow on the Anglican-United Church at Marathon, Ont. (SN, Oct. 24). All the talk about union of Christendom is still just talk. Practical efforts at denominational accord, like that at Marathon, are what really bring the goal into sight. That is, of course, assuming that we are really looking for that goal [of union].

Montreal, Que. J. H. HARVEY

Twin Cities' YWCA

THE article on "Kitchener-Waterloo; Twins and The County" (SN, Oct. 3) was very much enjoyed by members of the Kitchener-Waterloo YWCA. But alas . . . a paragraph was devoted to the YMCA and no mention of the YWCA.

MIRIAM RITCEY
Executive Director
Kitchener, Ont. YWCA

■ *Sorry. The Kitchener-Waterloo YWCA is a thriving organization of 1,209 members with an added 629 persons registered in various groups such as Children's Classes (under 12), Registrants and Teen Canteen. There is a full year-round program of sports, gym classes, tap dancing, city leagues, swimming classes, educational activities, teen-age social activities; the happy atmosphere is the result of direction by efficient officials, an attractive dining room, a home-like common room, fullest participation by members, etc.*

Profiteering

IN HIS article "Profiteering versus Sharing" (SN, Oct. 17) P. M. Richards says, among other things, referring to manufacturers and distributors, "to gang together to apply some calculated pressure against the users of [their] services or products . . . in conspiracy."

Recently in Toronto a number of companies pleaded guilty to such a charge made against them under the Criminal Code, and monetary penalties were imposed. It is not to be expected that such punishment will serve as a deterrent to company representatives conspiring in price-fixing agreements in the future. And members of Chambers of Commerce and Better Business Bureaus who from time to time enunciate principles of righteous conduct might well indulge in some self-criticism, and as evidence of their sincerity advocate amendment of the law, to ensure that anti-social individuals guilty of such conspiracies be sentenced to imprisonment. This would have some effect toward stopping these "combines."

Westmount, Que JOHN GOOD

■ *Mr. Richards' reference was, primarily, to profiteering by labor unions.*

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